Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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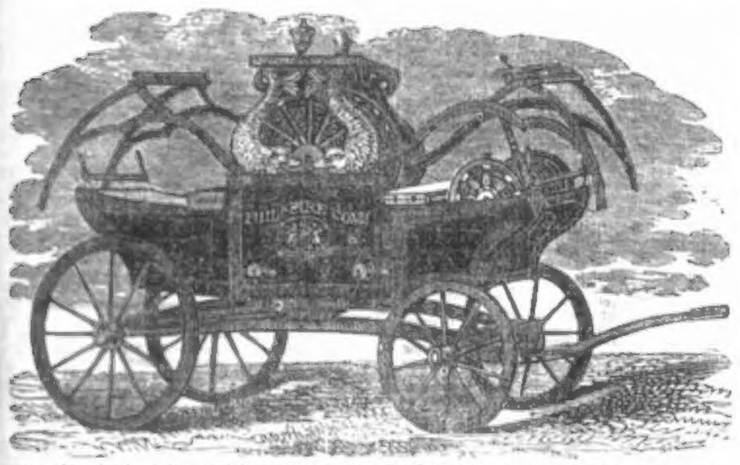
THE PHILADELPHIA FIRE COMPANY.



A regular and authentic history of the rise and progress of the Fire Department of Philadelphia, has not, to our knowledge, been published. But there are flattering tokens, which, if collected and arranged would form a highly interesting work. For scarcely be questioned when the zeal, efficiency, and praiseworthy spirit, which have ever existed among firemen, is taken into consideration. It is not our business, at this time, to furnish such a connected history, but to give a sketch of the operations of a single company. In doing so, however, it may not be amiss to cast a single glance at the "olden time."

The first engine of which we have any account on record, is mentioned in 1711, by Samuel Preston, Esq. the Mayor of the city, in a communication upon which he made to the corporation on that occasion. A memorial appears to have been signed Mr. Preston in a sense of the necessity of being better provided against such occurrences, and he recommended the purchase of fire hooks, ladders, buckets &c.

Whether these watchful precautions seems to be questionable, as in 1730, a destructive fire broke out in Front near below Walnut. On the means to extinguish which, the city seems to have been wholly unprovided. The flames soared with tremendous rapidity, and were not extinguished before a large number of houses—in fact all that were contained together, were consumed. The loss thus incurred was considerably over 3 thousand pounds. This calamity was a great incitement to the city. A subscription was immediately started, and two additional engines and two hundred and fifty fire buckets, were procured from England. The engines were located as follows—the first at the S. W. corner of Second and High streets, the second at the corner of Front and Walnut, and the third, the "old engine," as formed below 5th street.

Previous to 1736, the fire companies seem to have been very unofficered, altho' under the immediate care and control of the corporation. In that year, the first independent fire company was formed, at the instigation, and through the exertions of Benjamin Franklin, who appears to have been fully convinced of the necessity of some arrangements to suit growing fires. To him therefore may be accredited the impulse which has since increased, and placed our fire companies in their present elevated situation. If we mistake not, the engine was located, for a number of years, in Grindstone alley, and was subsequently removed to the corner of Market and Front streets. In time was the "Sun Fire Engine Company."

In those days, and for a long time after, the engines were supplied, in case of fire, with water from pumps, conveyed in buckets by men formed in double lines—one passing on and the full, the other returning the empty buckets. The efforts were generally found to remain near a conflagration. The bucket lines it was almost impossible to pass, as every stranger was situated with the cry "fall in! fall in!" which, if he disregarded, was followed by the contents of a full bucket discharged on his head. Then it was quite common to see females in the ranks actively at work.

As the buildings of the city extended, and the population increased, it became necessary, for the security of the property of the citizens, to procure additional fire apparatus, and from time to time, various other companies were formed, all on the same principle of that recommended by Franklin. The companies, as they increased, found it necessary to distinguish themselves by some of the rare of the Department. The engines belonging exclusively to the city, were allowed to remain out of repair, and the whole field was soon covered with a host of independent companies, displaying the most commendable activity and perseverance, in the discharge of their philanthropic labors. So confident was the corporation in the efficiency of these companies, that not a single dollar for years appropriated to them and for more than seventy years. The first appropriation made by the city council to the fire department, was in October, 1811, when a dividend was made among them, amounting in about $1 dollar each. This appropriation has since been increased. The sum now appears to this object, is $300 per annum, being about $185 to each institution.

The meeting which gave rise to the PHILADELPHIA FIRE COMPANY was held at Bacon & Longstreth's store, in Dock street above Market, on the evening of the 15th January, 1736. It was composed of the following gentlemen, all of whom were between the ages of 20 and 30—viz. Robert Cox, Jr. Joseph Parrish, Charles Towne, and Owen Biddle, Jr. George Vaux, Charles Tees, Samuel Lancaster, John Bacon, James Canby, William Parsons, Charles Alex. Joseph Stewart, Philip Garret, William Abbot, and Joshua Longstreth. On the 25th of the same month, from which time the institution is dated—a resolution was reported and adopted, varying but little from that which now governs the company, and the following persons were elected by ballot as officers:

Robert Cox, Jr. President.
John Bacon, Vice President.
Joseph Stewart, Treasurer.

The remainder to fill their situations with great credit to themselves and the company, for upwards of three years. In 1741, desirous to be relieved from some part of the trouble attending the office, he resigned, and Samuel Rhoads was elected in his place. Mr. Rhoads has held the office ever since.

Benjamin Workman, Secretary.

who also continued in office twenty odd successive years.

The first important matter under consideration, after the organization of the company, seems to have been to procure a fire engine, to which the subject had been informally suggested. Application was accordingly made to Philadelphia, and Aber. The first was adopted by a majority of 3 votes only. The meetings were held, for many years, in the old Court House, at the corner of Market and Second streets.

The immediate efforts of the company were directed to procuring the fire hats for the members, until a sufficient sum of money could be accumulated, to justify them in ordering an engine. In the course of about seven to two years, they had procured them, which was, that they had assembled together for the public benefit, it was not their business to worry the public by applications for money, but to contribute from their own pockets such sums as might be necessary for the fulfillment of their plans of benevolence." It was occasionally ordered that each member have his fire hat to his house, with his name and the company's name painted thereon, the size one of which shall be fixed by himself."

The operations of the company in 1792 were much restricted by the prevalence of the yellow fever, which in the autumn months of a succeeding summer, was in excess of large numbers of citizens. Mr. Phile, Rhoads, one of the members, a particularly estimable man, fell a victim to the disease.

In connection of the same year, the necessity of obtaining a greater supply of water to have been generally felt, and that time to was decided upon, notwithstanding the low state of the company's funds. An engine, to cost about $100, was ordered of Philip Mason, and on the invitation the members proceeded to pay a monthly contribution of five dollars, until the amount was raised. In April of the following year, 1793, the engine was finished, and placed in an engine house in Strawberry street, belonging to the Harmony Fire Company, until a house could be erected. The members had the greatest satisfaction in having able to pay Mr. Mason's bill without delay. The engine, though at that time a new water power, has been laid aside, would now rank as third rate, as it now water power has been. The first engineers chosen to take charge of the apparatus, were—

Jesse Hoops,	Philip Garrett,
Wm. C. Crosson,	Joseph Cowgill,
Charles Tees,	William Wrangell,
Joseph Warrell,	Timothy Abbot

The first hose mentioned in the minutes of the company was ordered from Philip Mason, in 1796. A very small quantity, however—about 150 feet—was at that time procured, and its use was entirely confined to leading water from the engine to the fire. The cost of this lot is noted at 72 3-4. Water was procured for the engine by the means of buckets, no lesse previously having been organized than the institution of the "Philadelphia Hose Company" in 1801. Each member was required to keep two fire buckets in good order for service, hung in a conspicuous part of the entry of his house, to be preserved to all time, and used in favour times. It was considered the duty of the chief, to carry notices for the stated monthly meetings, to absentees, specifying the cause of their absence, and to report if any be found out of place. A fine was laid upon each as were neglected of the meeting. The first six notices in the case of G. Commines, who was required to pay the Treasurer the sum of $7.

The meetings of the stated meetings, held in February, 1811, at which time, have been expended from the annual returns of the company to the proper time, for apparatus, repairs &c. $1,231 in every case of which was raised from the contributions of the members.* As the company then had no house in charge, the expenses were much higher than in subsequent years, when the very necessary articles was procured. In 1812 the treasurer's report exhibits $491 04, as the amount paid for current expenses. In 1821, $926 29, in 1831 $464 50. In subsequent years they have been much augmented, by the amount paid for repairs on an increased quantity of hose.

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vision behold his loved land marching on to greatness, how would his bosom beat with emotion—how would his pulses leap with delight. He would behold another Athens and another Rome rising up, as by enchantment, on the rivers of the west; other Ciceros and Senecas pleading and preaching the doctrines of morality; commerce spreading her white sails on every sea, and waiting from every shore, the wealth and luxuries of every land. Could all those glorious actors in the great tragedy of tyranny, rise this day from their gloomy graves, to the Hall of Independence, where they once met and meditated on the emancipation of their country, how would they be astonished at the surpassing improvement in the the land they loved, and for which they legislated! Their imagination would involuntarily turn to that period when their pilgrim fathers fled from the persecution of England, and crossed the wild waves to plant a peaceful church in the wilderness of the west. From thence, fancy would transport them to the period when British oppression awoke the thunders of an insulted people, and roused the lion of liberty from the lair in which he had been chained a thousand years. They would involuntarily look round for that immortal man whose mighty hand struck from the grasp of the oppressor the sceptre of slavery, and spread out in the west the rainbow of emancipation! How shall we appreciate thee, thou magnificent model of all future patriots, heroes, and statesmen? In the language of the poet Moore, who is no friend to American institutions,

"How shal we rank thee upon glory's page?
Thou more that soldier, and just less than sage!
While warriors midst the storm unmvnd, nay, make their fate,
Thy fate inade thee, and forced thee to be great.
Yet fortune, who an oft so blindly sheds
Her brightest sale round the weakest heads,
Found thee undazzled—tranquil as before—
Proud to be useful—scorning to be more;
Less prompt at glory's than at duty's claim—
Renown the meed, but self-applause the aim;
All thou hast been reflects less fame on thee,
Far less than all thou hast forborne to be."

Such is the character awarded to the Father of American freedom, even by a man who bows at the footstool of monarchy, and who has endeavored to stigmatize the statesmen and most brilliant institutions of our glorious Republic. If he is pleased with monarchic power, and despotic institutions, be it so; but he cannot but observe the difference between the government of the United States and those of Europe. Let him turn his eyes to France, forever on the verge of a volcano, though striving for a republican government; and also to England—the scene of starvation, riot, and petty revolution. Above all, let him look to Portugal groaning under a yoke intolerable, and suffering all the horrors of a still deepening, darkening despotism. While Don Miguel sits on his gaudy throne, like the very demon of despotism, thousands are groaning in dungeons damp and dark, stripped of the wealth they once possessed, to deck and adorn the tyrant and his tools. Nor is this all. Thousands have fled sad exiles from their country to wander over Europe, mourning over their prospects and desolate condition. Thousands more who have been robbed of all that made life sweet, would fain fly to some foreign shore for an asylum; but alas! they are bound by an intolerable bondage, so severe that any change, or any alternative would be hailed with enthusiasm. God grant that such a terrible calamity may never darken our shores. God grant that the shade of the illustrious Washington may never be doomed to weep over the ruins and renown of the Republic his valor and virtue founded and consecrated. May the bickerings and jealousies which now exist between portions or sections of our country, be doomed to descend peacefully to the tomb of the Capulets, and that the tyrants of Europe may never have cause to rejoice over the wreck and ruin of the temple of our liberty. Pride, to say nothing of patriotism, should nerve the heart of every American, to save the bigots of Europe a triumph so gratifying to them, and to prevent the fulfilment of their prophecy, that American self-government could not stand long, and must eventually fall by its own imbecility, or by the divisions among the people. And fall it must when we become divided; therefore, let every man cleave, as with a dying grasp, to the constitution and the country.

One more observation, and I have done. On this day, these United States should receive a name in honor of that unequalled man whose fame is celebrated, and who not only gave us empire and liberty by his valor, but whose united valor and virtue set an example for the world. My toast is—eternal honor to the saviour of his country, and, with the dying Lawrence, "Don't give up the ship." MILFORD BARD.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

TO ——

Yes, I will school this wayward heart,
Bid every fond pulsation cease,
Bid it believe 'twere best to part,
And be at peace.

Yes, yes, its struggles shall be o'er,
Each feverish throb shall be at rest,
And thou shalt be beloved no more,
Dearest 'tis best.

Ask thine own heart, if e'er again
Its inmost feelings could be mine?
It answers no, too long they've lain,
On Lethe's shrine.

'Twere better that we ne'er should meet,
Than with his cold and altered eye,
And hearts, that never more can beat,
In sympathy.

I could not meet thy altered gaze,
And claim thee with the lovest of youth,
The cherish'd one of other days,
And doom it truth.

I could not see thee brightly smile,
And think, that not on me it shone,
And thou, as first, were free from guile,
And all mine own.

But when alone, dark thoughts as now,
Hovering o'er doubt, love's fearful brink,
The memory of a rash made now,
Breaks every link. C. H. W.

The following account of an awful occurrence which happened on the 26th ult. in Nansemond county, Va. is addressed to the editors of the Norfolk Beacon:—

Yesterday, about one o'clock, during the midday vacation of my school, one mile and a half from this place, the children were suddenly driven to the house to seek shelter from an approaching cloud, but alas! the asylum they sought could not shield them from the subtle fluid, with which the cloud was surcharged—At the moment they reached the house, there was so little rain that the boys remained outside; the girls were in the house with me. On hearing the thunder which was not at that time alarming, they laughingly asked me where they must get? I admonished them to be serious, and was relating to them the unfortunate occurrence which had but a few days before taken place in Chuckatuck, (the death of a negro belonging to T. H. Southall, Esq. by lightning;) at that moment the element above burst with a terrific crash, and the liquid stream of fire descended upon the chimney of the house. For a moment after, all was still as death! then followed the heart rending shrieks of the prostrate, affrighted children. On recovering from the shock, having myself sustained but little injury, (only a little pain in one foot, which prevented my rising for several minutes,) my first emotions were those of gratitude to God for sparing my life. The first object that presented itself, after the dispersion of the smoke, was one of the little girls lying on her face, in the fire place, apparently lifeless, another on the floor crying for help, being unable to rise; —three boys outside of the house were struck down and crying aloud for aid, the others fled immediately except one who remained with me. With the assistance of a negro man who had taken refuge in the house, from the rain, which was then falling in torrents, and the youth who remained with me, the boys outside the house were taken in, and all the aid in our power afforded them. But the most afflicting part of this narrative is yet to be told. An interesting son of Mr. Abraham Jones, (a near neighbour) about ten years old, had just returned from dinner, and was standing in the corner of the chimney when the lightning struck it.—In the twinkling of an eye he was snatched from time to eternity!—The agony of his father was beyond description. One of his sons had fled immediately after the explosion of the cloud, not knowing his brother's fate. The father came in haste to seek the other, but alas! he found him encircled in the icy arms of death! On examining the other children, it was ascertained that they were not seriously injured as was at first apprehended. The scene was truly awful and distressing; never before have I witnessed so awful a display of Omnipotent power, or felt so forcibly the utter impotence of man, contrasted with the *Omnipotence* of Jehovah. Well might the royal Psalmist say, Lord what is man, that thou art mindful of him? and the son of man that thou rememberest him?

Evening Post.

During the recent session of the State Legislature, an act was passed authorising the Canal Commissioners to change the location of the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, so as to bring it through the business part of Lancaster. The bill contained a provision requiring two thirds of the taxable inhabitants of Lancaster to sanction it.—We observe it stated in the Lancaster Intelligencer, that upwards of two-thirds of the citizens have already recorded their names in favor of the project, which will immediately be carried into execution.

It is said the Spaniards cover the bottoms of their ships with cement composed of lime, recently slacked, and fish oil, made into a paste, and laid on with a trowel. This cement hardens when in contact with salt water, and acquires great solidity. It is advisable, however, before putting on this cement, to apply the usual coat of pitch, and to wait until the latter becomes quite cold.

More Steam Boat Disasters.—We learn from the Boston Daily Advertiser, that on Friday afternoon, soon after the new steamer King Philip, left Newport for Providence, with ninety passengers, the deck beneath the boiler gave way, the grate fell into the lower hold, and set the vessel on fire. A signal of distress was made, and the fire got under. The Benj. Franklin, which was at the wharf at Newport, immediately started, took the King Philip in tow back to Newport, and then proceeded to Providence with the passengers of both boats.

Destruction of Guayama.—The Baltimore American of Monday says:—"We learn from Mr. Joseph Sterett, supercargo of the brig Brazen, arrived at this port yesterday from Ponce, Porto Rico, that the town of Guayama, in that island, was entirely consumed by fire about the 11th of April. The light was distinctly seen at Ponce. Letters, detailing the event, were received at the latter place, which stated that the warehouses on the beach were uninjured. The brig Pedlar had sailed from Ponce with a cargo of lumber for the relief of the sufferers."

Frauds to the amount of $15,000 have recently been committed on the State Bank of Alabama. The character of an individual who had gained some notoriety at Mobile, is said to be involved in the transactions. The frauds are said to have been perpetrated by the use of fictitious signatures to notes and drafts offered for discount, and by forged letters purporting to be signed by highly respectable names, recommending the drawers and endorsers as responsable persons entitled to credit. These were sent in the usual manner, to a respectable broker at Tuscaloosa, presented at the Bank for discount, and the avails transmitted, as directed by the pretended drawer, to the individual implicated. He had left the State, but it appears was subsequently arrested at New Orleans.

We understand says the Morning Hearld, that a very distressing occurrence took place on the 30te section of the canal, in Pittston, on Tuesday last. It seems that Mr. Henry Dillman, one of the contractors on that section, was engaged with a number of hands in blasting rock, when, by some means, fire was accidentally communicated to a keg of powder which Mr. D. was holding in his hands. He was dreadfully mangled by the explosion, and survived but a few minutes. Three of the hands (whose names we have not learned,) were likewise so seriously injured that their lives are despaired of.

Further Morgan Trials.—The Lockport Balance of the 17th inst. says. At the Curcuit Court held in this village last week, Hon. Addison Gardner presiding, Eli Bruce was found guilty on an indictment for a misdemeanor in refusing to be sworn as a witness at the special circuit held by Judge Marcy in June, 1830, and sentenced by the Court to 60 days imprisonment and to pay a fine of $250. John Whitney, who had already been sentenced on an indictment for the same offence, was also sentenced to a like term of imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $100.

Another Steamboat Lost.—"We learn by the steamboat Falcon, which arrived here last evening, from Pittsburgh, that the steamboat Dolphin was burut to the water's edge, on Friday night last, about 25 miles below Wheeling. No lives were lost. Particulars were not ascertained."

Yet Another.—The same paper (Cincinnati Gazette) contaiues the following extract of a letter from Messrs. Varien & Reel, of St. Louis, to A. Owen, Esq. of Cincinnati, dated

"St. Louis, April 23, 1832.

Dear Sir:—We have to relate the unfortunate circumstance of the steamboat Talisman, which took place while lying at the landing last night. A total loss. How it originated is unknown. A part of the crew escaped narrowly with their lives. Mrs. Pollock, (the wife of the captain,) had to jump overboard, and one of the passengers broke his leg in making his escape. All endeavours by the crew and citizens to save the boat were unavailing. There were no lives lost."

A Copper Mine.—The Wyoming Republican of Wednesday last says:—"We understand a bed of copper ore has been discovered in Windham township, in this county. We were recently shown a piece of copper which had been manufactured out of some of the ore, and had no doubt of the correctness of our information. We learn that a gentleman of Philadelphia has purchased an interest in the ore, and designs to commence the manufacture of copper immediately."

The Washington Globe, speaking of the affair between Houston and Stanberry, says:—"Mr. Stanberry is a man of powerful muscular form, weighing at least 200 pounds, and in the prime of life. His antagonist is also a stout man, but his right arm having been broken near the shoulder joint, and being wasted by a running issue from the wound which he received at the battle of the Horse Shoe, the limb is enfeebled and incapable of rendering much service in such conflicts."

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

Society in Washington, seems to be in a most shocking condition. Almost every mail brings us intelligence of some disgraceful outrage. In the National Intelligencer of Wednesday, we find the following letter from Mr. Arnold of Tennessee.

House of Representatives,
May 8th, 1832.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

Gentlemen—As I was passing, this morning, from my boarding house, on Pennsylvania Avenue, to the bookstore of Messrs. Thompson & Homans, between Gadsby's and Brown's Hotels, I was accosted by a man of ruffian appearance, who required me to stop.—I did so. He approached pretty near. I discovered he was very much agitated. His lip quivered, and he turned pale. He asked me if my name was Arnold. I told him it was. He said, "Then you are the man who abused my friend Houston so severely." He was going on to say something else; but the instant I saw the subject he had broached, I demanded to know his name.

He replied, "His name was Herd," and added, "Major Herd." I told him I knew nothing of him, and I intended to have nothing to do with him. I fortunately had a walking cane in my hand, and kept it in a position, that he saw I could strike as soon as he could. He wore a cap, and had a large stick in his hand. I think it was an orange limb, headed and feruled. I turned my back upon him as soon as I could do it in safety. As I walked off, he said, "he intended to whip me, and that he would do it yet, by God."—He did not pursue me as I discovered. I do not wish to ask to be protected by my constitutional privilege, but I think it due to the American people, that they should know the state of things at this place. Therefore submit these facts, and ask you to give them to the public through the columns of the Intelligencer.—Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

THO. D. ARNOLD.

The Pottsville Journal contains the two following accounts of accidents:—

Accident.—On Saturday last, Mr. Geo. Ryan was severely injured on the Schuylkill Havan rail road while endeavouring to arrest the progress of a car, the consequence of which endeavor was that his thigh came in contact therewith and was so much fractured as to require an amputation. This surgical operation was successfully performed by Doct. Carpenter, assisted by Doct. McCully. The man is now doing well.

Uxorious Exchange.—A most flagrant and deliberate violation of the sacred ties of matrimony took place in this neighbourhood a few days ago. A mutual transfer of wives was made by an instrument of writing signed, sealed and delivered, which constituted what the parties might call a fair swop. This heathenish outrage on the rights of woman deserves the punishment of the pillory or bastinado, administered with plentiful liberality. There is, however, some slight mitigation of the offence in the voluntary and cheerful performance of the contract which took place on the part of the ladies. Certainly there was, in this, too much flexibility!

A new Rudder.—The steam boat Ohio, which departed hence on Friday for Albany, in coming to at Kingston to land passengers, accidentally backed against the dock, and carried away her rudder and part of her stern. The passengers proceeded in the De Witt Clinton.—The Ohio returned on Saturday, steered by her small boat, the bow of which was fastened to the place of the rudder, with pullies attached to the stern, thus forming a convenient rudder, by which the steam boat was steered with ease.—*N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.*

New York, May 8th.—An inquest was held on Sunday afternoon, over the body of a colored female named Patterson, who was burnt in such a manner as to cause her death, in a house at the corner of Hamersly and Varick streets. From the evidence it appears that the wretched female had fallen a victim to drunkenness! She, with four or five others, were in a state of intoxication in the earlier part of the evening. The deceased was left in the house alone, sitting near the fire; it is supposed she fell asleep, that her apparel caught fire and she was unable to relieve herself in consequence of the situation in which she was.

From a Utica Paper.

Selling off at cost.—We were very much amused a few days since, by observing a little urchin in one of our streets, having a small wagon drawn by a dog, containing various fruits, books, pamphlets, &c. for sale, and on one side of the wagon was pasted a label, on which was printed in large letters, the following, "selling off at cost." On enquiring of him the intention or meaning of the label, the little fellow very good naturedly remarked that he had seen *such labels* at many of the stores, and that his ma had told him that at *the stores where these labels were*, they were in the habit of obtaining from the *country folks*, greater prices for their goods, than were asked at other stores, and he supposed there could be no harm in his trying the experiment on his little stock of commodities, hoping that he might profit by it. A promising boy!!

We copy the following painful intelligence from the Miners (Pottsville) Journal of Saturday:

INCENDIARISM.

Destructive Conflagration at Port Carbon.—Port Carbon has been made the calamitous scene of a most extensive and destructive conflagration, which originated, as every circumstance proves, in the attrocious conduct of one or more wicked incendiaries. The amount of property given up to the devouring flames is very considerable, consisting of six valuable buildings, totally destroyed, besides five additional houses, which were set on fire in different parts of the town, but were rescued by timely exertions from the impending catastrophe. They were all situated in that part of the village known by the name of Lawtonville, as follows: An unoccupied, spacious and elegant new hotel, a respectable tavern, and four dwelling houses, the property of different persons, were reduced to ashes. Mr. Henry Porter's new two story frame house, Dr. Shaffer's two story stone house, Mr. Robinson's store and dwelling, and Mr. Todd's new brick dwelling house, occupied by Mr. Warne, and in which the post-office is kept, were all set on fire, but extinguished without sustaining much injury. The fire was discovered yesterday morning about 2 o'clock. The alarm, turned out numerously and with infinite difficulty and labour, succeeded in dragging the Hydraulion over the intervening hills, a distance of nearly two miles.

The circumstances which prove the voluntary agency of one or more atrocious incendiaries are very satisfactory and conclusive. The fire broke out simultaneously in untenanted buildings not communicating with each other but separate and apart, situated in opposite quarters of the village, which is sufficient without any corroborative testimony. In addition to which the door of one of the buildings saved, exhibited an augur hole through which combustibles had been introduced, consisting of flannel and brown paper saturated with spirits of turpentine, wrapped round the extremity of a long staff, several of which were subsequently found near the premises. A dark lantern was also discovered in the shape of an ingenious contrived wooden box. The plan of the guilty wretch or wretches to accomplish the total destruction of a flourishing village was sufficiently well concerted, and only defeated, as is believed, by the premature alarm raised, which imposed the necessity of immediate flight or concealment before the work could be thoroughly completed.

UNITED STATES BANK.

The editors of the New York Courier and Enquirer have published a reply to that part of Mr. Clayton's Bank report which relates to their transactions, and also part of Mr. Webb's examination before the committee.

The money which Messrs. Webb & Co. first owed and paid to the Bank of the United States, was hired of Mr. Silas E. Burrows' father; but before the notes became due, Mr. S. E. B. wished for a sum of money, and procured their discount from the United States Bank. Of course neither the bank nor any of its officers had any thing to do with Messrs. Webb & Noah. These notes were paid. But subsequently other sums were required to meet the expense of enlarging, establishing boats, &c. and the New York city banks refused to accommodate the firm with a loan, although the name of Mr. Stewart, (a gentleman of great wealth) was given as endorser. As these refusals appeared to be made because the paper had advocated the rechartering of the United States Bank, the publishers finding themselves cut off from discounts upon what they deemed improper grounds, determined to make an application where such considerations should not weigh against them. But in order that the application which they were about to make to the United States Bank should have a business complexion, and be and appear only in that light, Webb & Co. made an *exhibit* of their affairs to Walter Bowne, Esq. of New York, a gentleman well known for his mercantile knowledge and integrity, and a former director of the United States Bank.—The profits of the business are stated at $25,000. We give from the C. and E. the statement of Mr. President Biddle to the committee, in reference to the transaction:—

Ques.—Did you consider the loans made to Jas. Watson Webb & Co. fair business transactions, such as you could not refuse without subjecting the bank to the imputation of indulging political partiality? State fully the views and considerations on which you voted in favor of those loans."

Ans.—"I certainly considered them as fair business transactions, or I should not have consented to them. At the request of the Committee I will explain the reasons of that opinion.

"If in making loans every transaction was perfectly safe, and every borrower pefectly good, banking would be an easy office; but as men generally borrow to employ the funds, in some profitable pursuit subject of course to vicissitude, all that can be expected in making loans is a fair and reasonable caution as to the situation and prospects of the borrower. Tried by these, the only tests, I think the loans in question are unexceptionable. The first was done by a Board of Directors consisting, besides the presiding officer, of six gentlemen, Mr. Lippincott, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Bohlen, Mr. Neff, Mr. Platt, and Mr. Willing, merchants and men of business, with no partialities towards the applicants, with whom none of them had the least acquaintance. The grounds of their judgment may be thus stated. In making ordinary loans, the Board judge by the general standing of parties without any examination of their affairs. But in this case the parties began by an exposition of their whole situation. This was forwarded by Walter Bowne, Esq. the Mayor of the City of New York, where the applicants resided, who in addition to his being personnally known and respected by all the members, had been one of the oldest directors of the Bank of the United States and for many years set at the Board around which the Directors were then assembled.—

In this letter he says, "I cheerfully forward 'the papers' and I see no reason against this application being treated as a fair business transaction." He does not expressly say it ought to be granted, because he transmits at the same time some of the materials on which the Directors were to form their own judgment, to which others were added by Mr. Webb. But when an old Director of the bank, forwards "cheerfully" an application to his ancient colleagues, which he says should be treated as "a fair business transaction," it implies certainly no responsibility—but it may be well regarded as a declaration, that were he still a member of the Board, he would sanction it. Under these auspices the Board proceeded to consider it.

One of the parties had been appointed by the President and Senate of the United States, to a confidential and lucrative post under the Government; the other had already invested $33,000 in the paper, and his father-in-law, Mr. Stewart, whose letter accompanied the application, was known to be a wealthy man. Both were considered men of talents and peculiar aptitude for the business in which they were engaged.

There is much in the statement that deserves notice—and we think it gives satisfactory evidence that views, aside from the Bank question, have influenced in the enquiry and report.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of Saturday.

Most Afflicting Catastrophe.—Our city was yesterday afternoon thrown into a great state of excitement, by the most calamitous event that we have ever had occasion to place on record, the details of which we now place before our readers: About a quarter before 6 o'clock last evening, the new *six story store* at the corner of Fulton and Cliff streets, occupied by Messrs. Phelps & Peck, fell in and buried under the ruins several clerks belonging to the establishment, and a number of laborers. We have taken pains to ascertain the facts, and believe the annexed statement to be accurate.

At the time the accident occurred, Mr. Thos. H. Goddard, the book-keeper, and Mr. Josiah Stokes, the confidential Clerk, were in the counting room on the second floor engaged in writing at their desks. Mr. Alfred K. Seymour, another clerk, was in the counting room on the first floor. Mr. Pitkin, also a clerk, was standing at the front door, on Cliff street, and saved himself by jumping one side the moment he heard the cracking, and running across the street. Mr. O'Neal, of Utica, a customer, was ascending the first flight of stairs at the moment, and by a miracle escaped with only a few slight bruises, having worked his way out of the ruins about fifteen minutes after the walls fell in. A cartman, named Barney Jackson, who was on the side walk, was partially buried in the ruins, and was fortunately taken out in about two hours, with only a broken arm and a few bruises. His horse was killed, as was also one belonging to the corporation, which was standing in the street.

Of the laborers who were in the store, three were taken out alive before 9 o'clock, one of whom, it was reported, died in a few minutes, and the other two (colored men) were taken to the Hospital.

About half past 12 o'clock the dead body of Mr. Goddard was found; shortly after the hand of Mr. Stokes was seen projecting from beneath the ruins, and grasping the pen with which he had been writing: it will be many hours before he can be removed: the body from the weight on it must have been entirely crushed.

A colored man was taken out about one o'clock, and carried to the house of Alderman Harper, opposite, and about six o'clock this morning was sent to the hospital dreadfully mangled. As near as we could ascertain, he is named Thomas Hawkes.

The building was six stories high, and about fifty feet square. It was erected last fall, and rested, on two sides, upon granite pillars. The immense weight of the structure itself, increased by hundredr of bales of cotton and other heavy goods with which it was filled, seems to have crushed these pillars or pressed them aside,—letting down the whole mass in an almost perfect confusion and ruin which beggars description.

The gentlemen who have thus been so suddenly cut off, were highly esteemed and beloved. Mr. Goddard is well known as the author of his system of book-keeping. Mr. Stokes was a young gentleman of great worth, and the confidential clerk of Mr. Phelps. Mr. Seymour has been in the employ of Phelps and Peck for five years, and was deservedly esteemed; he was from the neighborhood of Utica.

The noise of the falling ruins was heard at a great distance, and soon called together a large number of persons, yet it was found necessary to ring the fire alarm. The fire companies, under the direction of their chief engineer, worked incessantly for hours.

We shall give a more detailed account in our next paper.

Alderman Sharpe was indefatigable in his endeavors to keep order, and give the necessary instructions, below, while Mr. Chief Engineer Gulick, assisted by Mr. Wenman, the late Engineer, were engaged on the ruins.

The inhabitants in the neighborhood illuminated their windows, which, with the torches of the engines, afforded sufficient light to the gentlemen who were removing the goods, &c.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer of Monday.

THE STORE OF MESSRS. PHELPS AND PECK.

On Saturday morning at daybreak, a great number of individuals were again at work amidst the ruins of this building, with little or no hope, however, of finding any of the unfortunate beings alive who were buried under them on the preceeding evening. In the course of the day the bodies of the following persons were taken out and an inquest held over them by the Coroner:—

Josiah Stokes, } Clerks.
Alfred Seymour, }
Thomas H. Goddard, Book-keeper.
Wm. G. Browne, of Fishkill,
Nicholas Russell.
David Forman, a colored man.
Dennis Bogwell, do.
One other colored man, name unknown.

No appearance of life remained in any of them, and it is probable from the situation in which they were found, they were killed immediately on the fall of the building.

The following are the names of the persons who were taken out wounded or injured from the ruins:—

Nicholas Jackson, carman.
Thomas Weeks, a colored man, laborer.
Two other colored men, names unknown, laborers.

These we are happy to add will, there is every reason to believe, recover.

Another individual, Mr. O'Neal of Utica, was in the building at the time it fell, and escaped most miraculously. He had been engaged on business with Mr. Stokes in the second story, and left his office, he proceeded from thence to the stairs, a few steps distant, but, on reaching them, it occurred to him he had forgotten something, and in turning to go back, he perceived another country merchant, Mr. Brower of Fishkill, probably, had taken his place in Mr. Stokes' office, and was conversing with him at this instant, he says, he found the floor giving under him, and was precipitated below amidst a mass of bricks and timber. In a few minutes he recovered himself sufficiently to reflect; one arm and a leg were free and the head uninjured, a broken board lay on his other leg, and his other arm lay among the bricks. With his knife, which he took from his pocket, and opened with his mouth, he cut through those parts of the broken board lying on his leg, which still held together, and succeeded in liberating that and his other arm; he then raised himself by degrees through the mass that was laying above him, the bricks and rubbish falling in the spot from which he drew up his feet, continually giving him a foot-hold to raise himself higher. In this manner he reached the top of the ruins, from thence he got in the back of that part of the building which remained standing, proceeded to the front of it on Fulton st. and lowered himself to the ground by the chain placed there for hoisting goods. He calculates that from 15 to 20 minutes elapsed between the fall of the building and his miraculous escape from the ruins.

Yesterday a large number of hands were still at work, removing the goods and materials. No more bodies were found, though it is apprehended there are others still remaining.

This most unfortunate event is, as may be expected, attributed to various causes. Blame attaches somewhere. —The public good requires that an inquiry should be instituted into the circumstances which have produced such a heart-rending catastrophe. To ensure what is passed would be useless; but to guard against the recurrence of such a disaster, it is necessary that the causes which have produced the present one, should be clearly ascertained.

The steam boat Dolphin, on her passage from Louisville to Pittsburg, on the 25th ult. took fire when about 40 miles from Wheeling, and burnt to the water's edge. No lives were lost, but much of the cargo.

The new jail in Rochester, N. Y. was broken on the night of the 1st instant, and two prisoners, Wells Knapp and Warren Niles, under sentence for highway robbery, made their escape. The Sheriff offers a reward of $100 for their apprehension.

CITY COUNCILS.

Reported for the Saturday Evening Post.

Thursday Evening, May 10th.

Mr. Ryan, from the committee on the Dock-bridge ferry, reported that it is incompleat, at this time, to dispose of the same—adopted.

Mr. Okie, from the committee of accounts, reported that the committee had examined the statements of the city Treasurer, and found them correct.

Mr. Fritz, as chairman of the committee to whom had been referred the petition of the city watchmen, praying for an advance of wages, made a report favorably to the petitioners, which was adopted.

Mr. Baker, from the paving committee, submitted a resolution for the better regulation of the streets and wharves on the Schuylkill—adopted.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the committee on Delaware Avenue, to employ the city Surveyor, to aid them in the regulation of the proposed street, on the east side of the city.

Mr. Fritz, from the committee on Fire Companies, to whom had been referred the memorial of the city engine and hose companies asking for a larger annual appropriation, reported an ordinance increasing the appropriation 1000 dollars, and, a resolution authorising the appointment of a committee to confer with the Insurance companies of the city, in relation to the same subject.

The ordinance having been twice read, *Mr. Fritz* moved to strike out $1000 and insert $2000, and supported his motion by some pertinent remarks, showing that the additional sum would scarcely be sufficient to pay the current expenses of the companies. He read statements of the expenses of several companies, from which it appeared that much of their income was derived from the contributions and fines of the members.

Mr. Head thought $1000 additional amply sufficient, and that a larger amount would be a waste of expenditure of the public money.

Mr. Wetherill said he was originally in favor of $1000 but that on due consideration he thought 2000 little enough. He knew that recently many companies were forced to procure new hoses, at a very heavy expense, and that unless they received some aid from Councils, their pecuniary affairs would become much embarrassed. He thought the city ought to support the Fire Department—at least that it should pay their current expenses. It would only be for five or six years, he said, as the Fire Association, in that time, would be able to take the burthen from the city.

Mr. Carpell rose to say, he was decidedly in favor of $2000.

Mr. Solhown was not prepared to vote on the question without further consideration. There was plenty of time and no hurry—no occasion to push the question. It was patriotic indeed to make a present of liberality—to make large appropriations of public money, but he was not disposed to become popular in that way. He moved the question be postponed.

On the postponement.

Mr. Fritz remarked, that if some information as respects the wants of the fire companies were desired, he had it to offer in abundance. He saw no benefit that could result from delay, and hoped the motion would not prevail.

Mr. Odenheimer was in favour of postponement—he thought $1000 sufficient, but that there was no necessity for pushing the appropriation now as the dividend would not be made for some months.

Mr. Sexton thought the insurance companies ought to support the Fire Department. He was in favour of postponement but would prefer having the matter re-committed to the committee.

Mr. Fritz replied that the insurance companies would do nothing worth mentioning, in aid of the Fire Companies. He referred to the expenses of the fire apparatus in other cities, and showed that the parsimony of Philadelphia, in that particular, was without a parallel.

Mr. Baker remarked that the practice of other cities is no precedent for this—that the question ought to be postponed; that $7000 is a very large sum to be thrown away on the Firemen—that he wanted time for reflection. He said that he was an insurance man, but he appointed to wait on the insurance companies; it was beneath the dignity of the city. That there are too many Fire Companies—that insurers complain that fires are put out too soon, by which the rate of premiums were brought down.

Mr. Moss hoped the question would not be postponed—the Firemen were an honour not only to the city, but to the whole State, and ought to be efficiently supported. It was enough if they gave their time and labour, they ought not to be called upon to expend a farthing. The meritorious conduct of the Firemen was almost unexampled in history, and it was shameful to act so mean a part towards them.

The question was then taken on the postponement, and decided in the negative as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Baker, Hood, Horn, Okie, Ryan, Sullivan, Patterson,—7.

Nays—Messrs. Carpell, Fritz, Leiper, Moss, Murray, Oldenburgh, Page,* Sexton, Wetherill,—9.

* Mr. Page when called upon to vote, gave his reason, in his usual forcible and energetic manner. He referred particularly to the value of the Firemen as a body, and spoke of their activity and public spirit in the highest terms of praise.

A motion was then made to recommit the report, which after some argument prevailed, and the report was recommitted.

MRS. CHAPMAN AND MINA.

The late trials of Mrs. Chapman and Lino Amalio Espos y Mina reveal events scarcely equalled in the wildest romances. On the very day of his discharge from the penitentiary in Philadelphia, Mina appears at the residence of Mr. Chapman as a beggar, is admitted, credited as the son of a Mexican grandee, taken into favor, wins the criminal affection of Mrs. Chapman, plots the destruction of Mr. Chapman, espouses his widow nine days after his death, and in three months after his former discharge is again admitted into a prison, under the charge of murder by poison! The singular character of Mina, the mystery in which his story is shrouded, his extraordinary faculty of deceiving all who approach him, his apparent insensibility to the sufferings of others, the complacency with which he observes the direful effects of his wicked agency, and the contempt with which he seems to look on his own peril and pain, give a romantic subject to an affair which we trust will never again be equalled in our country. These remarks have been called forth by the perusal of the report of the trial of Mrs. Chapman, prepared by Mr. Delaplaine and published by G. W. Mentz & Son. Drawn up with great care and particular skill, that report contains matter of the deepest interest to the lawyer, the physician, and the general reader. Among the most striking points is that of the organization of the investigation which has not terminated in the sentence of death against Mina. A letter signed "Lucretia," addressed to Mina at Washington, taken out of that post office to trace Mina, who had been swindling, is sent to the post office at Philadelphia. Thrown aside as of no authority, became anonymous, it is taken up by high constable Blaney, and exhibited to him in this striking sentence:—"But no, Lino, when I pause for a moment, I am constrained to acknowledge that I do not believe that God will permit either *you or me* to be happy this side of the grave." Now Mr. Blaney had been a printer and printed for Mr. Chapman; knew Mrs. C.'s writing, thought all could not be right, and this led to the inquiry which has had such a direful issue.

Murder will rise,
Though all the world conceal it from men's eyes.

From his tomb, three months old, the body of poor Chapman issues, fresh as when interred, no vestiges of poison lost, no traces of inflammation obscured.

Mina is seized in Boston just one day before his intended marriage to a neice of his wife; and another day would have placed in his hands a large sum of money procured by the basest fraud, and he would have carried off both from the shores of some South American country.

These romantic incidents give great interest to the very able speeches of the counsel on both sides of this curious case.

The entire quietness of the stomach of Mr. Chapman rendered very difficult the detection of the poison, of which only a trace was left. But the symptoms during life, the examination of the body after death, and the chemical investigation taken together, furnished strong evidence of death by arsenic. These, together with the particulars of arsenic by Mina, and his confessions of guilt, left the jury in his case no alternative, and a verdict of guilty now rendered, decides the fate of a being who, for his years, knows perhaps no equal in dissimulation, no parallel in crime, and no rival in recklessness.—*National Gazette.*

THE FATED MINA.

Dorchester, May 7.—The sentence of this poor wretch was pronounced on Tuesday last, a little before 12 o'clock in the presence of hundreds of people, who had assembled for the express purpose. How fathomless and even unnatural is curiosity!

The paper read to the Court by Mr M'Dowell was full of suffering and anxiety, and showed eminently how the thoughtless, and even the hardened in guilt, may be made to feel. The counsel for the prisoner do not at present deem it proper for publication. It stated that he was born at Trinidad, in the island of Cuba, in October, 1809; that he was baptized in the Catholic religion; and that his baptismal name was Carolina. He further stated, that he had a daughter of four years of age, and that he wished time granted him before his execution, in order that he might make such arrangements as might secure to his daughter that portion of his father's property which he would have inherited.

He expressed his belief in the Catholic religion, and declared that a priest might be sent him, to prepare him for his death, from whom he might receive absolution for his sins, and take the holy sacrament of his church. He also stated that he had written to his father and brother, both of whom he expected would be in this country before his execution, if it were delayed three months, and that he was exceedingly anxious to see them, and obtain reconciliation for his misdeeds.

We are instructed to say, that no individual can be permitted to see Mina out of curiosity—his counsel, at his instance, have expressly forbid it, and the Sheriff is determined to enforce the rule. He complains heavily of the admission of strangers into his room, and it would be cruel in the extreme under the present circumstances to permit it. Prisoners are not wild beasts, that they should be kept for show.

Upon the subject of confessions reported to have been made by Mina, since his imprisonment in this county, we are authorised to say, that the slightest reliance is not to be placed in them. All are eager to hear and report something from Mina, and his fooleries and jests are vaunted about by different retailers as solemn confessions. The public are only deluded and imposed upon by such trash. Mina has yet made no confessions.—*Bucks County Intelligencer.*

On the 13th ult. Mr. Andrew Henders, was shot by Nathan Willet, in Sullivan county, Tenn. The latter gentleman shot at a wild duck, which was in the river near him, he had observed down in the water and entered the body of the former, (who was on the opposite side of the river, unperceived by Mr. Willet,) who fell and immediately expired.

During an alarm of fire at Buffalo, N. Y. on the 1st inst. Mr. Wm. Sloan, proprietor of the museum of that city, was knocked down in the street and robbed of $300. Several persons were arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery.

The coal sent from Pottsville and its vicinity this season is 163,549 tons in 464 boats; from Mauch Chunk, 68,478 tons in 196 boats.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The news boat of the New York Courier and Enquirer, boarded the brig Jasper and Cortes, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 5th of April. She brings Havre papers of the 4th ult. and Paris of the 3d.

There appeared to exist considerable alarm throughout France in consequence of the existence of cholera.

Paris, April 3.—The Moniteur states the number of persons attacked by Cholera from the commencement until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 72d, of which 458 are new, and 277 women. There were 235 new cases.

The Gazette.—From the official accounts made up to six o'clock yesterday, it appears that the total number of cases, from the 26th ult. up to that period, was 968, and of deaths 363. Some individuals have also been attacked at Puteaux, Passy, La Villette, and Charenton, villages in the immediate neighborhood of Paris, and seven cases have occurred in the Hotel des Invalids, two of which have terminated fatally. We also learn that there was were perfectly attacked by the disease in the prison of the Conciergerie, but the cases are not of a very serious nature.

Yesterday, the Duke of Orleans, accompanied by the President of the Council and the Minister of Commerce, visited the Hotel Dieu, where he was received by the Prefect of the Seine, and entered both the Cholera wards, remaining some moments by the bedside of each patient, conversing in the kindest manner. On leaving the hospital his Royal Highness left 600 fr. for the poorer patients.

The following declaration has been officially promulgated:—"The undersigned physicians and surgeons of the Hotel Dieu, deem it their duty to declare, in the interest of truth, that although this hospital has hitherto received the greatest number of cholera patients, they have not observed any fact which could authorise them to suspect that the malady is contagious.

"Hotel Dieu, March 31.

(Signed) "Petit, Rec

SINGLE COPIES

of this Paper may be obtained every Saturday, at the Publication Office, and at the following places:—

Redman's, No. 121 South Fifth street.
Snyder's, No. 403 South Second street.
W. Donohoe's, 190 South Second street.
Bauer's, No. 333 Market street.
S. Neath & Co. 71 Race street.
Enoch Taylor's, 366 North Second street.

JOHNSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, May 12, 1832.

To Readers and Correspondents.

To Penny by Sybrandt, we shall publish. The communication is now deserving.

The collection of Mike Andrews," are on file. The [illegible] has others in store for us.

"Immediately sketch under the title of *The Broken Leg* will have a place in our columns.

"A hint into the mysteries of horse jockeyism, is no novelty in this letter, but the facts not being well worked up, require a greater display of care in the composition to render elevated subjects.

To correct Bull, in the letter commenced by "A Bull" we think you deserving of notoriety much less than "A Bull," as one David imagines.

The two longer articles on the same subject, published in our paper, have delayed the appearance of that further communication to us. By H. W. P. If the author will favor us with a call we will endeavor to find room for it in the course of a few weeks.

Lenora will meet attention.

The many characters from "S. H. B." have failed to excite the interest of the Designer of Apollo. She appreciates the compassionate culprit by supplication or prayer, and the publication of the present article will therefore only greatly her vanity, without in the slightest benefiting the author.

Sage for Ossian, is on file.

STEPHEN GIRARD.

[Concluded.]

The details of a commercial life can possess little to please or profit. It is to the character and course of Girard, rather than to the mere events of his life, that we must look for the cause of his success. Of this he seems himself to have been conscious. Mr. Simpson says, "I can be solved him for a narration of his life for the purpose of composing his biography," to reply was unequivocal and decisive, and was a perfect recollection of his words of manner, but both were deeply engraven on memory. It was this:—'I have nothing to do Mr. Simpson, worth writing about. What people want to know of me? *My actions* speak *my life.* What I do is enough for them to know—and when I am dead my conduct will speak for me.' I here repeated the request, accompanied by such arguments as I thought would induce his compliance, that he would indulge public curiosity, and that his fame as a citizen—to which he responded—'I am sorry that I cannot do it, Mr. Simpson, as you desire it so much, but I have made up my mind to publish of my life'—adding, with a smile, which softened his refusal, and expressive of his desire immortality—'you will see what I do, Mr. Simpson, and you can write my life then,' closing his head, and attempting to cut short the conversation."

An instance of the almost despotic sway which he exercised, and the unbending submission he exacted from all in employment, Mr. S. gives the following:—"Captain Guligar had been seventeen years in his service, from an apprentice until he rose to the command of one of the finest and finest ships. Having by diligence and industry been promoted to the birth of first officer, he sailed in that capacity to Batavia, in the Voltaire or Rousseau. At Batavia the captain died, and Guligar took the command of the ship, sailed for Holland with a very rich cargo, and arrived in an excellent conduct. From Holland he brought the ship safe into the port of Philadelphia, making altogether an immensely profitable voyage for his owner. Girard having decided to repeat the voyage to Batavia, Capt. Guligar being either averse to the climate, or from some other cause, observed to Mr. Girard, that if he had no objection, he would prefer leaving the command of such a ship,' naming one which Girard was then loading for a port in Europe. Girard, without uttering a syllable immediately called to Roberjot, and directed him to make out the accounts of Captain Guligar immediately. He discharged him on the same day from his employ—saying, 'I do not make the reasons for my Captains—*but for myself*,' a decision which no one acquainted with him, would possibly venture to dispute."

In accordance with the maxim of "Poor Richard—"Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves"—the following is an illustration:—"A gentleman from Europe, who visited this country a few years since, had purchased in London, a bill of exchange on Mr. Girard, to pay the expenses of a projected tour. The bill was of course duly honored upon presentation; but in the course of its transmission, it so happened that *one cent* was caused to be refunded on the part of the European and on the eve of his departure from the country, he was reminded by Girard that he was indebted to him in that amount. The gentleman apologized for the inadvertant omission, tendering a six and a quarter cent piece, requesting the difference. Mr. Girard returned it in charge of five cents, which the gentleman declined to accept, contending that according to the specific value of the current money of the United States, that cent was of the value of a quarter cents, and that consequently he was entitled to an additional quarter of a dollar in reply. Mr. Girard admitted the fact, but informed the European that it was not in his power to comply, alleging that the government of the United States neglected to provide the fractional coin in question, upon which he returned the gentleman his six cent piece, reminding him at the same time, that as he could not accommodate him with the precise change, he must still consider him his debtor for the balance! This cool, slender, and peculiar manner of managing the difficulty, had a pleasing and convincing effect; the gentleman could not refrain from indulging a laugh, and the good nature of Girard getting the better of disappointment for not receiving on large a balance, he joined in the laugh, and after a cordial shake of hands, they separated, well pleased with each other.

"In his personal apparel," says his biographer, "was a strict economist; wearing one coat for two or three years; and when on his farm, for the winter, in order to save "wear and tear," wearing a hair-shirt-sleeves. He was in the habit of having of one of his threadbare greatcoats he had worn it fourteen years. His pantaloons, were in general, of the same antiquated hues, but his clothes being made after the old fashion, gave them an air of greater antiquity than they sometimes really possessed.—During many years, during which I saw him almost daily, I never remember to have observed a new article of personal apparel."

On one occasion, a merchant who had purchased a large quantity of hemp of Girard, sent his clerk to superintend the weighing and tare of it. Girard was busy himself in putting upon the scales, but a great part of it being damaged, the negro man watched him closely, and whenever Girard threw on a bad bale, the negro would carefully throw it off. This Girard of course would not submit to, but would proceed to replace it, whilst the negro in his turn, would as quickly fling it off, until his patience, he commenced cursing the negro, and declared he should not touch the hemp at the risk of chastisement. But Sambo, not intimidated by the rich French merchant, continued to look after his master's interest, telling Girard that if he ventured to touch it, he would knock his other eye out; and became pacified, and seeing the determined purpose of the man not to suffer his employer to be wronged, he became reconciled to the cause, saying—*Well, I believes you be one very honest fellow, but you no be one great judge of de hemp.*"

Girard was peculiarly irritable under unnecessary calls upon his time. An old lady called upon him to obtain relief for a suffering family. "He was at home, but engaged. She sat down patiently, and after waiting two hours, was told she could see Mr. Girard. She was shown accordingly, into his best back parlor. She began to relate the scene of human misery that had brought her to him, detailing every particular with a minuteness calculated to excite the deepest sympathy for the sufferers. Mr. Girard listened with attention, and as she proceeded in her narrative, commenced walking to and fro, as if affected by the misfortunes she had so forcibly depicted; and after some time, when a pause had ensued to her recital, he stopped where she was sitting, the old lady expecting to see, if not the tear, to hear at least the sigh of sympathy—but impatience at being thus detained from business, not the throb of sympathy, had caused his agitation—for he said to her, '*If you will promise never to trouble me again, I will give you something—will you promise me never to come again?*'—Why, Mr. Girard, I will, if you say so." 'Well, then, *never come again*, and I will give you thirty dollars;' for which amount he immediately signed and handed her a check; no doubt inwardly congratulating himself, that he could buy off the old lady at so cheap a rate."

His confidence in his own good fortune was almost superstitious. The following is an instance:—"When one of the younger Barings was in this city a few years since, he thought he would cause Girard an agreeable surprise, by riding down to his place in Passyunk, to convey the pleasing intelligence of the arrival of his ship *Voltaire* from India. Down he posted to his plantation, as fast as a spirited horse could carry him. 'Where is Mr. Girard?' exclaimed Mr. Baring. 'In the hay-loft, sir.' 'Tell him Mr. Baring wishes to see him immediately, on particular business.' In an instant Girard stood before him, covered with sweat and hay, with his sleeves rolled up to his shoulders. 'Well, Mr. Baring, what is the matter?' 'I have come to tell you good news, Mr. Girard—Your ship, the Voltaire, has arrived safe at Philadelphia.' 'Oh! Mr. Baring, is that all? My ships always come safe. I knew the *Voltaire* would arrive safe. I am very busy with my hay, Mr. Baring,' and up he mounted again to his darling hay-loft."

For the foregoing details we are indebted to the Biography of Stephen Girard, by Stephen Simpson, Esq., published and for sale by Thomas L. Bonsal of this city: a work imbued with all the characteristic genius of this gifted writer, and teeming with passages of thrilling interest.

At the last session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Bucks County, Jeremiah Myers was tried for the murder of Tunis Cole, by stabbing. The parties were boatmen, and quarrelled over drink, in the public house of Mr. Vanhorn, at Yardleville, on the Delaware. The prisoner in the fracas stabbed Cole in the stomach, of which wound he died on the next evening after. The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter. The court sentenced him to six years' solitary confinement in the new Penitentiary, near this city.

On Tuesday last, the horses in one of the United States Mail coaches, which had been left standing in front of the Post Office, by the driver, while attending to some business in the office, started and ran down Chesnut street, at a rapid pace. Before they reached Third street, a passenger in the stage jumped from the side window, and alighted without receiving much injury. A gentleman in a gig narrowly escaped being crushed, as the horses and stage crossed Third street. When near Second, one of the shaft horses fell, which put a stop to their running.—No further mischief was done than the destruction of two public lamps.

The driver, it appears, has laid himself open to censure, by neglecting to fasten his horses to the chains, *provided* for the purpose. Accidents of this kind are not rare, and they are usually attended with far worse consequences. The importance of care should be strongly urged by contractors upon all in their employ as drivers.

A RIDE ALONG THE RAIL-ROADS.

Availing ourselves of a few hours leisure, on the early part of the week, we rode along the rail-road path, now forming between this city and Germantown, for the purpose of noting the progress made in the work. We were much gratified to observe that the operations on the whole line are rapidly progressing, and that appearances indicate a completion of the first track, so as to admit travelling, sometime in the course of next week.

The track commences at the junction of Spring Garden street and Ninth, at which place a car-house has been erected, large enough for the accommodation of more than fifty cars and locomotive engines. The neighborhood is thickly settled and handsomely built up, so that this situation is one every way adapted for the grand depot. Attached to the car-house, are offices for the engineers, managers, collectors, &c.

At the starting point the street is 120 feet wide, which width it retains, on a level with the regulation of Spring Garden District, until it reaches Master street, where it narrows to 66 feet. Master and Camac streets have been excavated down so as to cross the rail-road at a level. The manner of crossing is simple. Wooden sleepers faced with iron, are placed on each side of the rails, projecting about an inch and a half above the surface. The street on the outside, being filled up to the top of the sleepers, vehicles can cross the track without difficulty.

Between Master street and Mr. Camac's cottage, considerable excavations and embankments have been necessary. Over Cohocksink Creek, a solid stone bridge has been built, and handsomely ornamented. The road here inclines slightly to the north west, and crossing Turner's Lane and Broad street, reaches the Township Line road, by an excavation, thirty feet deep.—The Township Line road crosses the rail-road by a handsome wooden bridge, supported by solid abutments of masonry, now nearly finished.

Nicetown Lane is crossed on a level, and the road continues to the *Deep Cut*, at the foot of Clapier's Hill, where immense excavation has been made through solid rock. This part of the line appeared to us to be less forward than any other under contract, which is no doubt to be attributed to the difficulties necessarily encountered. The workmen were busily engaged in blasting rocks, the excavation being not yet sufficiently deep for grading the path. Passing this rock, embankments to the height of upwards of thirty feet become necessary to preserve the level, until the road reaches the turnpike, which it crosses by a viaduct—a very handsome specimen of architecture. The span will be about 70 feet, and the bridge (now nearly finished) will be constructed on the lattice plan. Thence the road is continued on the east side of Germantown, near the Wakefield's Mills, until it reaches Church Lane, a short distance from the main Germantown road, where the six miles now under contract terminate.

These six miles are divided into several sections, under the immediate superintendence of different contractors. On all we found a great portion of the distance covered by rails. The construction of the rail-road is an improvement on the Liverpool and Manchester plan, and unite many decided advantages, which operate on no other road of the kind. As a foundation for the rails, trenches are dug from three to four feet deep, which are filled up with broken stone. In these, square granite stone blocks, from Brandywine and Frankford quarries, presenting a smooth surface of eighteen inches, are placed and embedded, by filling up around and ramming in. Great pains are taken to place these stones perfectly solid; they are about a foot and a half apart. Upon these, chairs are placed fastened in by bolts, and screwed down, and to be secure beyond all possibility of removal, firmly soldered in with lead. These receive the rails, which are about fifteen feet long, made of malleable or wrought iron, and of the edge kind.—Each rail weighs about one hundred and sixty-five pounds, and cost about fifty-six dollars the ton.

Several cars for the conveyance of passengers have been built, which will be placed upon the line, as soon as the track is finished. They are large enough to accommodate about thirty passengers each, and are of superior finish. The four now in the building at this end of the line, are the Benjamin Franklin, the President, the Robert Morris, and the Philadelphia, all built by Messrs. Stockton, Stokes, and Imlay, of Baltimore, after approved European models.

Three locomotive engines have been ordered for this rail-road, one of which, that constructed in England, by the builder of the celebrated *Sky Rocket*, will, it is anticipated, be placed on the road in the course of a month. A second is in hands at West Point, and the third is being built by an ingenious mechanic of this city.

In a few days our citizens will have an opportunity of enjoying the pleasures of this new mode of travelling. Until the locomotives are completed, the passenger cars will be drawn by horses; and from the curiosity which is excited in the minds of both young and old, in regard to this public improvement, it may reasonably be supposed the cars will be well filled.

So far as we were able to judge from the examinations we made during our ride, every part of this work seemed to be constructed in the most substantial and durable manner, a due regard being paid also to neatness of finish, and safety from accident. Persons more immediately acquainted with the operations of the engineers and contractors, speak in favorable terms of their ability, zeal, and perseverance.

The number of deaths in this city last week was 126—adults, 62; children, 64; of whom 24 were under one year of age.—Fourteen of the adults were from the almshouse, and 18 of the whole number were persons of color. The principal diseases were consumption of the lungs, (19 cases); scarlet fever, 5; inflammations, 25; measles, 5; madness from rum, 4.

Active measures have been taken by the citizens of Port Carbon, for the apprehension of the villains who fired that flourishing little town, the particulars of which are given in another column. In addition to the reward offered by the authorities of the town, several patriotic citizens have made up a sum of money, to be given to such diligent person as may ferret out the offenders. A public meeting was held on Friday last, at which upwards of fifty inhabitants were appointed as a committee of vigilance.

The Young Man's Own Book, is the title of a newly printed work, from the press of Key, Mealke, and Biddle, of this city. We have perused it with much gratification, and heartily recommend it to notice. The design of the author is, to furnish a manual of politeness, intellectual improvement and moral deportment, having a direct tendency to establish the character of every young man, on a solid basis, and to insure respectability and success in life. In pursuance of this plan, he has divided his work into short chapters, and in a style simple and familiar, but elegant and correct, given much excellent advice calculated to meet almost any contingency to which men are liable. The Book is for sale at No. 181 Market street.

A late Cincinnati paper gives an interesting account of a recent exhibition of the Fire Companies belonging to that place. The Fire Department, it appears, consists of eleven companies, embracing about 1,000 members. The City Councils have appropriated, within the last year, the sum of $17,000 to sustain the department.

In this city there are located 28 fire engine and hose companies, to which the sum of $5,000 is annually appropriated by the city councils.—About twenty similar institutions are organised in different parts of the county, who receive, from their respective corporations, about $200 each, to defray their expenses. The amount appropriated in the city averages about $186 to each company, about one half of the amount necessary to meet current expenses. Owing to this unwarrantable parsimony in the corporation, the gentlemen attached to our fire companies, are obliged—in addition to the heavy sacrifices they make in discharging their philanthropic labors, as firemen—to contribute yearly a considerable amount to the support of their respective companies.

Recently an application has been made to Councils for a larger appropriation, which is now under consideration in the Committee on Fire Companies. We trust and believe it will prove successful. Other city corporations take upon themselves the entire support of the fire department, and certainly no organization of the kind is more efficient, or more deserving of being sustained, than that in this city.

The Pennsylvania Temperance Society have issued a circular, addressed particularly to innkeepers, and those who occasionally visit taverns, in pursuit of business or amusement. It recommends to the former, an entire abandonment of the sale of spiritous liquor, and the substitution of coffee, soda-water, lemonade, &c.; and to the latter, who are not inclined to drink, but who are desirous of contributing their mite to the support of the house, to pay the price of the usual quantity of spirits to the landlord, without receiving any thing in return.

The recommendation is a good one, and we trust it may be generally adopted. Three fourths of our taverns, as they are now regulated, are little else than *Drunkard manufactories*. Custom, in the absence of inclination, induces many to drink, who otherwise would not, and hence intemperate habits are formed, difficult to shake off. The entire interdiction of the sale of spiritous liquors would not be attended with a solitary evil, but with benefits the value of which is not easily estimated.

Dram drinkers will sneer at this movement of the respectable gentlemen who control the Pennsylvania Temperance Society, but their sneers will be vain. The time is coming, and even now we trust it is not far distant, when the toper will be scouted from society, and shunned as a pestilence. Our intelligent ladies are rapidly effecting a desirable change in the habits of dissolute young men. None that love the bottle are admitted into decent female society, and he that to enjoy such will not make any sacrifice, is undeserving the confidence of "Heaven's last but most precious gift."

At a meeting of the City Councils, held on the 7th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Inspectors of the Prison for the ensuing six months, viz: Robert O'Neil, John Bell, and Thomas Wallace.

From Washington papers it appears that the National Republican Young Men's Convention assembled at the City Hall, on Monday.

One half or the whole of the Franklin Republican establishment, in Chambersburg, Pa. is offered for sale by the present proprietors. The paper is said to be in a flourishing condition; the terms will be reasonable.

We have read a Narrative of the Life of *Thomas Cooper*, just published by Isaac Hopper, New York; and although it appears to be chiefly designed for children, we think it will be interesting to those of riper years. The "Narrative" is said to be authentic, and it abounds with incidents calculated to instruct and please, and we feel pleasure in recommending it to the public. Thomas Cooper was born a slave in Maryland, but being possessed "of more than ordinary talents," he effected his escape from bondage, and after encountering many difficulties, he became a popular preacher among the Methodists, and preached to large congregations in London, and many other places, and finally finished his course in Africa, the land of his fathers.

Much excitement prevails in the upper districts of the city, in relation to an alleged outrage, committed a few evenings since, on a respectable female. A report reached us yesterday, that the lady had died of the injuries she received from three or four brutes in the shape of men.

A young man named James Selby, was arrested yesterday morning, on a charge of stealing one gold and two silver watches, the property of his employer, Mr. Rapp, watchmaker. He was committed to prison to await his trial.

A black fellow named Joseph Peterson, on Tuesday morning entered the shop of Margaret Anderson, in the neighborhood of Spruce and Water streets, to obtain refreshments. It was observed that he was already in a state of intoxication, and he was put off with a few light articles of food. After he had eaten, he threw the plates on the floor, and commenced abusing the females in the house. Another black fellow, one Samuel Spencer, interfered and ordered Peterson to leave the house. Without further provocation, Peterson turned on him, and stabbed him several times in the stomach, with a large jack knife, which wounds are considered sufficient to endanger the life of Spencer. Peterson was promptly arrested through the exertions of Isaac Abrams, and brought before the Mayor, who committed him to prison. Spencer was taken to the hospital.

THEATRICAL.

Mr. Booth concluded a successful engagement at the Walnut street Theatre, on Tuesday evening. In the course of his engagement he appeared as Sir Giles Overreach, Hamlet, Othello, Richard the Third, Macbeth, King John, Brutus, and Sir Edward Mortimer, which he sustained with distinguished ability.

Napoleon and the Flying Dutchman continue to be attractive pieces.

Mr. C. Kean is announced to appear shortly. During his engagement he will probably introduce his new tragedy.

Mr. Sinclair appeared as Henry Bertram, in the opera of Guy Mannering, at the Arch street Theatre, on Monday evening. Mrs. Knight, being re-engaged, appeared in the character of Julia Mannering. Both performers were in excellent tune, and gave several of their best songs, in fine style. Mr. S's merits as a vocalist are so well understood in this city, that we need scarcely refer to them. As an actor he has but few recommendations, being much deficient in graceful movements and chaste gestures. His voice is full, mellow and clear, and of extraordinary compass. In possessing passages Mr. Sinclair is particularly excellent, having complete command of his falsetto, which is unusually rich in melody. Nearly all his songs were heartily encored. "John Anderson" and "the Spring time of year is coming," seemed to give great pleasure to the audience. Mrs. Knight performed her part with her usual spirit and effect, and was also heartily encored in several of her songs.

On Wednesday, a comedy called the *Englishman in India*, was produced for the first time in this city. It is an amusing piece, and kept the pit and gallery in a roar, and the boxes in a broad grin, from the first to the last act. Mr. Sinclair, as Captain Tinsel, introduced several favorite songs, and Mrs. Knight, as Gulnare, three of her best. The part assigned Mr. S. gave him but little to do except in the capacity of a vocalist. Sir Matthew Scraggs, a jolly old gentleman, was excellently well performed by Mr. Jones, and Lady Scraggs in a like manner by his much respected lady. Mr. and Mrs. Thayer, as Tom Tape and Miss Sally Scraggs, played with excellent spirit. The piece will well bear a repetition.

Mr. McCutchen, another candidate for theatrical celebrity, appeared in the character of Iago, to Mr. Scott's Othello, on Thursday evening. His performance of Rolla, on Tuesday evening, has been given very spoken of.

Mr. Jones, the entertaining stage manager takes a benefit this evening. Both as actor and manager, this gentleman has given general satisfaction since he has been among us, and he richly deserves to have a crowded house. The entertainments he has selected are of the most attractive kind, and cannot fail to please his numerous friends and patrons. *Mr. Sinclair* and *Mrs. Knight*, are announced to appear.

A new opera, called the *National Guard*, is announced to be produced during the engagement of Mr. Sinclair and Mrs. Knight.

Mr. E. Forrest and Mrs. Duff are performing together at the Tremont Theatre, Boston. Mr. F. appeared as Metamora, and Mrs. Duff as Nahmeokee, on Monday evening.

Mr. Barton performed King Lear, at New Orleans, on the 25th ult.

Messrs. Thorne and Mestayer of the Bowery and Richmond Hill theatres, have opened a theatrical exhibition at the Mansion House, Newark, N. J.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. M'Cutcheon, the young gentleman who made so successful a debut, in the character of Cassius, in Shakspeare's tragedy of Julius Cæsar, on the 1st instant, at this theatre, appeared on Tuesday evening last, as Rolla, which character he sustained with great ability. On Thursday evening he appeared as Iago to Mr. Scott's Othello, and also as Richard III. in the *last* scene. On this occasion the unbounded plaudits of his delighted audience seemed but a feeble tribute to his merits. Indeed, without excusing him for any thing on the plea of inexperience, his representation of those two intricate characters may be pronounced correct and vigorous, and we feel warranted in the presumption that he will ere long rival the most eminent in his profession.—*Communicated.*

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

ANOTHER FEMALE MURDER.—A lady about forty-five years of age, somewhat disordered in mind, left her dwelling, No. 131 South Eleventh street, on Saturday morning last, and has not been heard of since. Every memory has been made among her friends, but without the slightest success. She wore a blue cambric gown, a dark green shawl, black bombazet frock, and a white merino shawl. Any information respecting her, if left at this office, will be promptly communicated to, and gratefully received by her distressed daughter and friends.

In a trotting match on Tuesday, at the Hunting Park Course, Top Gallant was beaten by Sally Miller in two two mile heats.—Time, first heat 3m. 38s.—second 3m. 29s.—first mile 2m. 44s.—third 2m. 47s.

We understand that the Philadelphia Association of Young Men for celebrating the Fourth of July, have obtained the new Catholic church, St. John's, in Thirteenth st. as the place where their next oration will be delivered.

Two men while engaged on Friday in digging a cellar for a new building, in Coldwhill street, near Seventh, say they dug not from the ground an infant, which had been interred only a short time, and which was exceedingly offensive to them. The lot to this place, has laid open a long time to the street.

We mentioned some time ago, that it was the intention of the corps of National Grays, under the command of Capt. Peter Fritz, to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence at Boston. We learn that they propose taking up the line of march for that city on the 30th of next month.

Three hundred and fourteen dogs have been killed, within the bounds of the city, since the Second of April, the day the law took effect. Fifty-four were taken and destroyed during the present week. Their destruction has never been attended with less disturbance of the city's peace and quiet, than during the present season.

In Rome, N. Y. on the 1st instant, some workmen dug up the bones of a large, muscular Indian, (as it supposed) in complete order. He was buried in the Indian style; beside his were found a number of musket balls, and other implements of war.

One Andrew *Hind*-man of Richmond, wishing to be *before*-hand, requests all persons to call and settle with him, that he may settle with others are the sooner appears.

Upwards of six hundred dollars had been contributed in New York on Wednesday, for the relief of the widows and children of those who perished by the unfortunate accident in Cliff street.

It is in contemplation to erect a Catholic Chapel in the borough of Norristown.

The Taunton, Mass. Reporter says, on a farm in Bridgewater, near Nippinimt pond, a bed of coal has recently been discovered, resembling the Lehigh, and of a quality supposed to be not much inferior to it. A company, we understand, is about being formed to make a further and more thorough examination of it. On the same farm a quantity of sulphur has been discovered.

A man named Jared L. Talman, was tried and convicted in the Mayor's Court of Albany, on Saturday last, for passing on various occasions counterfeit five dollar bills of the Fulton Bank. He belonged to a gang who follow the same business.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday says:—"The House of Representatives, it will be seen from their resolution to remove carpets from the Hall, and open new doors and windows in it, are anticipating warm work. The present session bids fair to last till midsummer. Better, however, that it last till Christmas, than that either of the two great questions (the Tariff and the Bank) be postponed or left unsettled."

GAMBLING.—It is said that in a certain section of the country the favorite gambling amusement is *kicking shins for a pint of rum*.

The Dayton Journal announces the marriage of a Mr. Daniel Martin and Miss Lucy M. Huston, both members of the Shaker Society for the last fifteen years.

We learn from the Wilkesbarre Democrat that on Saturday last, a dreadful accident took place at Lackawanna, by which Mr. Tilghman, one of the canal contractors, was instantly killed, and five or six others shockingly wounded.—The accident originated from blasting rocks.

Lusus Naturæ.—A chicken was recently hatched on Delaware Place, the Summer residence of Col. S. B. Davis, near Wilmington, Del.—with *four wings, four legs, and four feet*, all perfect in their formation.

The Montreal Courant states that three persons were drowned, on Wednesday, the 25th ult. by the upsetting of a boat in crossing from Bout-de-D'Isle (the lower end of the Island of Montreal.)

An application of soap and water, and a poultice of corn meal, is recommended as a cure for the bite of the most poisonous serpents.

The Government of Brazil has abolished the slave trade; declaring free, all slaves hereafter imported from Africa. Punishment is to be inflicted upon those who make slaves of freemen; the importers of the slaves are to pay $200 for each, and the slaves to be returned to Africa, by the Government.

Two or three mad dogs have been seen, recently, in Upper Merion township, Montgomery county. On Wednesday last, a dog, supposed to be mad, was killed in the neighborhood of the National Hotel.

A young man, a stranger, of genteel appearance, was arrested at Easton, a few days since, for an attempt to pass a forged check at the Pennsylvania Bank.

The Bank of England is the largest monied corporation in the world. It has been in existence 136 years. The capital was originally £1,200,000—equal to $5,788,000. It has been augmented, from time to time, until its present amount is £14,686,800—equal to $63,309,302.

The subscription books of the New Jersey Rail Road Company were closed at Newark, N.J. on Thursday. We learn that three times the amount of the capital stock ($150,000) has been subscribed for.

The proprietor of the serpent exhibition in the Washington Hall, has just received a double-headed snake.

CURIOUS FORGERY.—A man has been detected in London, in carrying about letters upon which are impressed the post office "two penny" stamps. He collects the imaginary "postage" upon these imaginary or counterfeit missives.

The National Union is the title of a new paper, which has just been attempted at Washington City. It is issued twice a week, at five dollars per annum, has a neat appearance, and is published by Jesse A. Fell. It is National Republican in its politics.

The Norristown Herald of Wednesday says: "A new line of splendid red coaches will commence running three times a week, from Philadelphia, by way of Norristville, Phœnixville, Lawrenceville and Unionville, on Friday next."

From a census of the Island of Cuba, taken in 1827, it appears that there were on that Island 311,051 white persons, 106,286 free colored persons, and 286,942 slaves. Of the slaves, 80,000 were supposed to be employed in the cultivation of sugar, 30,000 in that of coffee, and 8,000 in that of tobacco.

A Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Jones, of the Boston Theatre, have "been to law" about Miss Duff, also of the theatre. Miss D. concluded not to marry Mr. J. to whom she was engaged, because Mr. W. said her lover "would get into debt, go where he would, and then leave the place." In this the court did not join issue, and Mr. W. pays Mr. J. 100 dollars, &c.

The Directors of the Erie (Pa.) Bank, have given notice that their bills will be redeemed in New York, by Mr. I. Nawis.

An express from Paris to London, costs 30 pounds sterling.

Liquor made from walnut or hickory bark, with a quantity of alum dissolved in it to give permanency to the color, is said to be an excellent stain for cabinet work.

Fresh shad have been taken in great quantities at the fisheries on the Delaware, near Milford, Pike county, in Maryland, for ten or twelve days past; they are retailed there at from 18 to 31 cents.

The Sunbury paper states that the Susquehanna has been in good navigable order for rafts and arks for several days past—that an immense quantity of lumber is going down this season, and that it commands a good price.

The Pottsville Journal expresses the opinion that, since the opening of the navigation, the quantity of merchandise which has passed through that place, on its way to the interior, is much greater than the whole amount transported through the same channel to the upper country during the whole of last season.

The Sunbury Gazetteer, of the 5th inst. announces the arrival, at that place, of the canal boat "Sunbury Union," laden with merchandize. She having made her trip to and from Philadelphia in the short space of twenty days.

Messrs. Gales and Seaton, publishers of the National Intelligencer, have just issued, in two volumes, the debates and leading incidents of the first session of the twentieth Congress, together with an appendix, containing the principal state papers, and public documents, and all the laws enacted during the session. The whole may be had for two dollars.

The Swedish Ship Pauline, which arrived at La Guayra, on the 12th March from Cadiz, was destroyed by fire on the 22d, together with a part of the cargo! The fire was accommodated from a candle, which had been taken from the store-room by one of the crew. Whether accidently or by design it is not stated.

The Grand Jury of Liberty county, Georgia, have presented as a grievance, "the act of the Legislature abolishing the Penitentiary system of punishment, and thereby restoring the ancient, rude and barbarous usage of cropping, whipping, branding and hanging, for crimes whose enormity bears no proportion to the severity of the punishment."

A Good Day's Work.—Capt. Martin Wygant, of Newburgh, N.Y. took from the Hudson opposite this village yesterday, 2080 fine SHAD, *one thousand four hundred and thirty-five* of which were taken at one haul.

Paganini is thus described by a Quaker.—"He has a curious skull in drawing the tail of a horse over the bowels of a cat, and make a sound which people call music." He seems to have done this to some purpose, as it is said that on his late visit to England he realized £52,000, and during his stay in Paris £6000.

The saw and chopping mills of John McPherson, Esq. near Fredrick, were destroyed by fire on Friday morning. The friction of the machinery, the oiling of which had been neglected, is supposed to have occasioned the accident. The loss is about 2000 dollars.

Samples of fine sewing silk, made by a lady near Columbia, have been sent to the editor of the Charleston Courier for exhibition.

One of the watchmen attached to the mint, fell into a well in the rear of the building on Friday morning last, and was killed.

The Christian clergyman, who preaches in the Hall of Science in New York, bought and formerly occupied by Mr. Robert D. Owen and his friends, has invited the former visitants to the building to come and hear him deliver an "address on the evidences of religion."

The New York City Inspector reports the deaths of 165 persons, during the past week, viz:—28 men 17 women, 91 boys and 24 girls. 52 were under five years of age. 29 died of consumption, 12 of convulsions, 5 of scarlet fever, and 5 of fever.

A London paper states that Mastey Burke has realized $36,000, by his engagements at the different theatres in the United States within 18 months.

"Corato Pope"—A man by the name of Hogg has been sentenced to three months imprisonment, in Kentucky as a common drunkard.

The accounts respecting a disorder prevailing in New London, Conn. are gross misrepresentations. The epidemic, now prevailing there, has appeared in different parts of our country, for more than 20 years. It was called "Spotted Fever." It is now styled "Typhus Syncopalis, or Sinking Fever." It is treated in New London with great success, and very few deaths have occurred.

A new corps of volunteers, *The National Guards*, commanded by Captain Freedly, made their first parade at Norristown, on Monday last.

Mr. Stephen Stapleton, a member of a fire company was crushed to death by an engine, at the late fire in Mount Carbon.

A laborer from Phelps & Peck's with 124 dollars in his pocket, was taken to the Police Office, New York, on Tuesday morning. He states that he picked it up among the ruins.

Captain Peter Fritz has been appointed, by the Secretary at War, one of the visitors of the Military Academy at West Point.

A Boston paper states that immense damage has been done the fruit trees in that neighbourhood, by the severity of the winter and spring.

The establishment of the Hunterdon Gazette, published in Flemington, New Jersey, is offered for sale, on terms which the present proprietor thinks will be advantageous to a purchaser.

Dr. Davis'

ANTI DYSPEPTIC PILLS for indigestion and disordered state of the stomach.

BASSETT'S remedy for the Piles: a superior article for this complaint.

ROBERJOT'S French tooth powder; a valuable article for cleansing and preserving the teeth.

The above articles can be recommended by very many who have used them. Sold by appointment, at

JOHN HARTS,
Drug and Chemical Store, No. 18 South Second st.
Where also may be had imported Sedlitz' powders, together with a general assortment of genuine medicines.
may 12—6*

The Gettysburg Star
And REPUBLICAN BANNER,
The largest and most extensively circulated paper published in Adams County.

IS offered to the advertising public as an advantageous medium though which to circulate their ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. The STAR has also a tolerably good circulation in Cumberland, Franklin and York Counties, Penn., and Frederick and Washington Counties, Md.

☞ Advertisements are inserted FOUR times for $1 per square, and 25 cents per square for each continuance. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

☞ The STAR, a large imperial, is $2 per annum.

E. W. MIDDLETON.
Gettysburg, Pa. May 12, 1832. may 12—1t

Paper Warehouse.

NO. 23 Minor street. S. PITTEL is Agent for several of the most extensive Paper Manufactories in the United States, and keeps constantly on hand at the lowest cash prices, for cash or approved notes, almost every description of Paper made in this country.

Orders from abroad thankfully received and promptly attended to.
march 10—6

COMMUNICATION.

☞ The important subject of Education at the present time, appears to claim a considerable share of the public attention. M at individuals have become sensible of the immense advantages which are possessed by the educated and intelligent over the uneducated, ignorant and rude. And it is of paramount importance to parents and others, that these should be a judicious selection of teachers. I would therefore call the attention of parents, guardians and party men to the Academy of Mr. J. REGONIAL, South West corner of North and Race street, where may be taught the most common RULING, KEEPING and PENMANSHIP. The progress made by pupils in the above instances, is truly surprising: with regard to penmanship the specimens of improvement as exhibited, and now to be seen under the eye of the writer of these remarks, (both of children and of adult individuals,) prove beyond a doubt, the superior system, as well as the skill of Mr. M. in communicating to the learner a knowledge of the science of penmanship.

There are now on hand by pupils who were a beautiful hand in from three to five lessons, that wrote the worst of scrawls when they commenced with him. It is proper to remark, that those whom he has instructed, write not only with beauty, but with great rapidity.

The writer has recently examined with great pleasure, the mode of teaching writing, and Book-keeping, adopted by Mr. M. at his Academy. This gentleman is an honest to his profession, and he feels pleased both respect upon his well-spirited principles, and should, (and doubtless will) be generally rewarded, as an enlightened and public.

GEO. F. CAIN.
may 12—1t

ALMANAC.

1832. MAY.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
12 SATURDAY,	4 56	7 4	12 31	
13 SUNDAY,	4 55	7 5	1 6	D. H. M.
14 MONDAY,	4 54	7 6	1 52	
15 TUESDAY,	4 53	7 7	2 39	
16 WEDNESDAY,	4 52	7 8	3 26	First 7 3 4
17 THURSDAY,	4 51	7 9	4 14	Full 14 9 23
18 FRIDAY,	4 50	7 10	5 3	Last 22 4 16
19 SATURDAY,	4 49	7 11	5 51	New 29 6 55

CORONER.—We are requested to state, that Mr. Jacob Zeller, will be a candidate for the office of Coroner at the ensuing general election.

MISSIONARY SERMONS.—Methodist Episcopal Church. On Sabbath morning next, at 10 o'clock, at St. Georges, by the Rev. Henry B. Bascom. Union Church, by the Rev. Jos. S. Tomlinson. Ebenezer, by the Rev. Wm. Case, superintendent of the Indian Missions in Canada, (two converted Indians will take part in the service.) St. Johns, N. L. by the Rev. Jas. B. Finley. Germantown, by the Rev. Wilbur Fisk, D. D. At Manayunk, by the Rev. Russel Bigelow, superintendent of the Wyandot Mission. By Mr. Allen each sermon, a collection will be taken for the Philadelphia Conference Missionary Society.

MISS HARRIETT LIVERMORE is expected to preach in the Methodist Protestant Chapel, Kensington on Sabbath morning (to-morrow.)

MARRIAGES.

At Roxborough,

O spirits gay, and kindly heart,
Proclaim the blessings ye impart.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

CROSS READINGS.

The position in which Mr. Calhoun stood—one third of which is 4323 feet—is adjudged to the marriage of a Connecticut Editor—in favor of Mr. C—n.

Take a stick to correct the errors of—the Mississippi river. Dear Sir, I have only time to say, that great excitement—of the size of a cricket-ball—being a small portable nomination of Martin Van Buren—and makes the court of St. James'—throw the duty on the consumer.

At the request of the Young Men's Temperance Society the Rev. Dr. —— will deliver a sermon—in Lake Erie—to the Female branch of the Union Benevolent Association of Penn Township.

It is stated that one million three hundred thousand dollars—the Senate have rejected—from the recent improvements. From the shameful carelessness of its nurse—the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of ****** was found dead in its cradle—what South Carolina does in her trade with Kentucky. It appears from the returns of the Valuation Committee—in New York—to express their sentiments on the subject—of the question especially as relates to the—Cholera. Morbus alarm—upon which was based the rejection of Mr. Van Buren's nomination.

PARODY
ON "ARABY'S DAUGHTER."

Good bye, good bye to thee, Fishwoman's daughter—
Thou hawk'd out an oysterman down market space;
No shad ever swam under Delaware's water.
More red in its gills than was Winny's sweet face.

O, fat as an oyster within the shell dozing,
How oft was thy heart till gin's witchery came;
Like the wave of the bay all thy virtues enclosing,
And crush'd all thy beauty and wither'd thy frame.

O, long through the streets, when our business loud calling,
Shall oyster and fishmongers weep o'er the doom
Of her who lies dead to our roaring and bawling,
With naught but segar to light up our gloom.

And still when the "bay any shad" season comes in,
And calls from their bed both the young and the old;
Then the fish-trading craft, ay, the lover and woman,
At sunrise shall scream when thy story is told.

The gin-drinking maid, while her herring she dresses,
The food of the day her last penny paid for;
When she thinks of thy fate will forget her distresses,
And mournfully turn to the bottle once more.

Nor shall Jemmy, beloved of his hero, forget thee,
Though so blue by his hero he naught can discern;
Close, close by the neck of that hero he'll set thee,
Or plunge head and heels in thy wave girdled urn.

Good bye—be it ours to think what a hard pillow
Thy soft head is laid on—may't—thou find a shell
Large enough to protect then from sharks of the billow.
Where thou'll quietly sleep and enchantingly dwell.

Around then will glisten the loveliest fishes
That ever were caught by the net or the line;
With oceans of clams, winding through the sea meshes,
Thy chamber of rest most tenaciously fine.

We'll drive—our tongs down were our fortunes are creeping,
Then keep in thy home and take care of thy head.
We're both to disturb thee, so sweetly thou'rt sleeping,
So roll away off with thy smooth oyster bed.

Good bye—good bye—until brandy's sweet fountain
Is lost to the taste of the beauz and the belle;
They'll long for the Hero—the dew of the mountain,
They'll do as the maid did that sleeps in that shell.

YANKEE UP TO THE CANADIANS.—We were of late much amused by the following specimen of A Yankee, having a disposition to become rich, as most Yankees have, but being in too great haste to do it honestly, made an excursion "over the border" after a certain *semblance* of bank notes, vulgarly y'clept *snags*. He called upon the venders of this *light* sort of ware for a supply, and made his selection at the *quod pro quo* of 33⅓ per hundred. He handed over the *equivalent* in the U. S. bills and was *off*, leaving the Canadians to make the discovery that no diamond is quite so keen as the true Yankee, for they had been paid for their *snags* in CURRENCY WORTH.—*N. H. Spectator.*

A match for "empty sacks all full."—A lady said to an Irish servant, the other day, at dinner, "Go down cellar and bring up the bread which lies on the shelf there." "I wont do any good mam." says Pat, "for the bread on that shelf down cellar is up here in the cupboard, mam."

UNEAP PUBLICATION.—An Irishman seeing a work advertised, entitled, "Endless Amusements," remarked, "that it would be a cheap work to whoever could live *long enough* to read it.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.—A member of our legislature, from one of the interior towns, from the cares of business at home, grew thin and poor in the Calvin Edson sense of the word. On his arrival at the metropolis, the good fare of a good Boston landlord, and the relaxation from business, (every body knows it is no great affair to say *yea* or *nay* in the House of Representatives) caused him to grow fleshy and corpulent to such a degree as almost to excite the surprise of his brother legislators. Surprise turned to laughter is the most exciting of all laughter; and it was so in this case, when some incorrigible wag wrote with chalk upon the back of the member's overcoat, "*Fatted at the expense of the State.*" This brief explanation of his sudden rotundity of countenance and figure, the Hon. member in question unconsciously carried with him nearly a whole day, much to the amusement of his brethren, "at the expense of the State."—*Lowell Journal.*

HOH LANE, the general rendezvous of sailors and Wapping of Canton, is situated at the corner of the British Factory. Almost ever Chinese in the lane goes by some name that may attract the notice of the sailors—as "Jolly Jack," "Ben Bobstay," "Tom Bowline," &c. which he has painted on the outside of his shop, besides a number of advertisements endicted by tars, in the true nautical idiom and style, which being copied and committed to the press exhibit on each side the street a Chinese edition of the most ludicrous specimens of English literature that are perhaps at present extent in any one collection.—*Voyage to India and China.*

When the rumour prevailed in England of a French invasion, two chimney sweepers fell into conversation upon the times. 'Jack,' said one of the sable politicians, 'what is it to us' our trade has nothing either to hope or fear from any change in government—what need we care? we shall be chimney sweepers still.' 'That is a mistake,' replied Jack, 'for when the French come they will bring French chimney sweepers along with them, and we shall be out of employ. This is not a bad notion, but not so good as that of the respectable aunt of Mr. Peter Moore, who was at Dover during the late war, and just at the period when invasion was threatened; there happened to be a chimney on fire, and the smell of the soot became very powerful—'Good gracious," said the old lady to her maid,' the French are coming, we shall be all murdered—ruined—annihilated.' 'Dear Ma'am,' said the maid, why do you think the French are coming?' 'I smell them Kitty,' said the lady. 'Smell the Mounsheers,' said the maid, 'La! Ma'am!' 'Don't you?' said the lady.—'No,' said the maid: 'I only smell soot.' 'That's them,' said the respectable twaddler, 'that's them—don't you see in the newspapers that all their flat bottomed boats are rowed by sweeps?'

It is a very common practice to whitewash rooms, walls, and fences with simple lime and water. The result is, that a touch brings it off upon the hands or clothes, and a few successive rains leave almost entirely bare the materials upon which it has been laid, and which are exposed to the weather. On in-door work, a little glue will fix it so that it will not easily rub off, nor whiten the dress that happens to come in contact with it. Out of doors, glue alone will not answer. Skimmed milk is probably the cheapest and best ingredient that can be easily procured. Those who put on whitewash without any thing of this kind to retain it, act on the same principle as if they should fill a sieve with water, or cover a house with boards without nailing them.

ORIGINAL AND TRUE ANECDOTE.—In a certain little Town in the land of Nullification, a Merchant, a great stickler for *Free Trade and State Rights*, had cut those words, in Capital Letters, from some of the worthy papers he read, and pasted them conspicuously over his desk. Now it is a custom, much honoured in the strict observance thereof, in said Town, that when a merchant buys your cotton, you must buy his sugar, coffee, iron, &c. A planter sold the above mentioned Merchant his lot of Cotton; but went and bought his groceries, &c. at another Store. When he came back, the Merchant rated him for it very earnestly. The Planter replied, "I saw *Free Trade* and State Rights over your desk, and thought Free Trade was your political creed. I have only reduced your theory to practice." The next time the Merchant's desk was observed, nothing but *State Rights* could be read on it.

The following is an extract from Bulwer's last novel—"EUGENE ARAM." It pourtrays, in strong language, the deadly enmity entertained by one portion of human beings against another; this enmity may well be supposed to exist more generally, and to be of a more malignant and uncompromising character, in Europe than America; because, in that quarter of the globe, the poor are literally trodden under foot by the nobility and rich plebeians like so many reptiles, whom it is their policy to destroy utterly, or keep in a state of degrading subjection. In this country, however, there is a strong feeling entertained by the poorer against the wealthier classes—however, it is very wide of being so deadly as that expressed by the shrivelled hag, *Dame Darkman*. We shuddered as we read the extract—perhaps our readers may have firmer nerves, and only laugh at it—or they may doubt the existence of so much malignity in any human heart, and look upon the picture as purely ideal—the offspring of a highly impregnated imagination—but so we,—but every one may think as he (or she) may please;—here is the extract:—

* * * * *

"See," said Lester," one of the eyesores of our village, (I might say) the only discontented person."

"What! Dame Darkman?" said Ellinor, quickly. "Ah! let us turn back. I hate to encounter that old woman, there is something so evil and savage in her manner of talk—and how low she *must* hate poor girl, whom she has dragged or decoyed to assist her?"

Aram looked curiously on the old hag—"Poverty," said he, "makes some humble but more malignant; is it not want that grafts the devil on the poor woman's nature? Come, let us accost her—I love conferring with distress."

"It is hard labor, this," said the student, gently.

The old woman looked up askant—the music of the voice that addressed her sounded harsh on her ear.

"Ay, ay!" she answered. "You fine gentlefolks can't know what the poor suffer: ye talk, and ye talk, but ye never assist."

"Say not so, Dame," said Lester, "did I not send you hot yesterday's bread, and when do you ever look up at the Hall without obtaining relief?"

"But the bread was as dry as a stick," growled the hag "and the money, what was it? will it last a week? Oh yes! Ye think as much of your do its and unes as if ye stripped yourselves of a comfort to give it to us. Did ye have a dish less—a 'tato less the day ye sent me—your charity I'spose ye calls it? Och! fie! but the Bible's the poor creature's comfort."

"I am glad to hear you say that, Dame," said the good natured Lester, "and I forgive every thing else you have said, on account of that one sentence."

The old woman dropped the stick she had just gathered and glowered at the speaker's benevolent countenance with a malicious meaning in her dark eyes.

"Ah! ye do? Well, I'm glad to plase you there. Och, yes! the Bible's a mighty comfort: for it says as much as that the rich man shall not enter into the kingdom of Heaven! There's a truth for ye, that makes the poor folks' heart chirp like a cricket—oh! oh! I dis by the embers of it night and morning, that it does so bone! I shall see you all burning; and ye'll ask me for a drop o' water, and I shall laugh this from my pleasant seat with the angels. Och—it's a book for the poor that."

The sister shuddered. "And you think, then, that with envy, malice, and all uncharitableness at your heart, you are certain of heaven? For shame! Pluck the mote from your own eye."

"What signifies preaching! Did not the blessed Saviour come for the poor? Them as has rags and dry bread here be exalted in the next world, an' if will we poor folks have malice as ye call it, whose fault's that? What do you tache us? Eh?—answer me that. Ye keeps all the larnin' an' all the other fine things to yourself, and then ye scould, and threaten, and hang us, 'cause we are not as wise as you. Och! there is no justice in the Lamb, if heaven is not made for us; and the everlasting hell, with its brimstone and fire, and its gnawing, an' gnashing of teeth, an' its thirst, an' its torture, and its worm that never dies, for the like o' you?"

"Come! come away," said Ellinor, pulling her father's arm.

"And if," said Aram, pausing, "if I were to say to you—name your want, and it should be fulfilled, would you have no charity to me also?"

"Umph," returned the hag, "you are the great scholard; and they say ye knows what no one else do. Tell me now," and she approached, and familiarly laid her bony finger on the student's arm: "tell me,—have ye ever, among other fine things, known poverty?"

"I have, woman," said Aram sternly.

"Then, ye have this! And did you not sit and sloat, and eat up your own heart, an' curse the sun that looked so gay an' the winged things that played so blithe-like, and scout at the rich folk that never wanted a thought on yo? till one now, your humour, till me."

And the crone curtseied with a mock air of beseeching humility.

"I never forgot, even in want, the love due to my fellow sufferers; for, woman, we all suffer,—the rich and the poor, there are worse pangs than those of want!"

"I think them be, ye do? that's a comfort, umph! Well, I'll tell ye now, I feel a respict for you, that I don't for the rest on 'em; for your face does not insult me with being cessery like their's yonder; an' I have noted ye walk in the stone-pavement of the grounds at night, and throw your head up and your arms crossed; an' I have said,—that man I do not hate, somehow, for he has something dark at his heart like me."

"The lot of earth is we," answered Aram, calmly, yet shrinking back from the crone's touch; "judge we charitably, and act we kindly to each other. There—his misery is not much, but it will light your hearth, and heap your table without toil, for some days at least!"

"Thank your honour, an' what think you I'll do with the money?"

"What?"

"Drink, drink, drink," cried the hag, fiercely, "there's nothing like drink for the poor, for then we fancy ourselves what we wish," and, sinking her voice into a whisper, "I thinks then that I have my foot on the bilin of rich folks and my hands twisted about their entrails, and I hear them shriek, and—*think I'm happy!*"

FROM THE LAST VOLUME OF THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA AMERICANA.—In Germany, *Newspapers* originated from the *relations*, as they were termed, which sprung up at Augsburg and Vienna in 1524, at Ratisbonn in 1528, and subsequently at other places. They originally appeared in the form of a letter, but without mention of the place of printing, and without number. In France they had a more curious origin. Renaudot, a physician at Paris, to amuse his patients, was a great collector of news, and thus much increased his practice. As the seasons were not always sickly, he considered that he might turn his treasures to better account by giving every week to his patients some fugitive sheets. He obtained a *privilege* for this in 1632. The modern French journals have employed great talents in their conduct. The *Quotidienne* has belonged to M. Michaud, the historian of the Crusades; the *Cronique de Paris* was conducted by Condorcet, *S'Orateur du Peuple* by Fremn, and the *Journal de la Cour et de la Ville* by M. Brun. Chateaubriand used to write for the *Journal des Debats*, and *Le Constitutionnel* was conducted by Etienne, Jay and Tissot.

Mont Blanc, up to 1828, had been ascended only fourteen times. It is stated in the article under this head, that it was ascended in 1818 by Messrs. Howard and Van Rensalaer from *New York*. Dr. Howard is a native, and has always been a resident of Baltimore.

Morganatic Marriage. The ladies will be curious to know what kind of Marriage this is. It is sometimes called in Germany a *left-handed marriage*, and is one in which it is stipulated that the wife and her children shall not enjoy the privileges of the husband's rank, nor inherit his possessions. The King of Prussia contracted a marriage of this sort with the present princess of Liegnitz. The common law of Germany permits such marriages only to the high nobility! They are not illegal therefore, though objectionable on other principles.

The present population of *Moscow* is, in summer 246,545, and in winter, it receives an accession of 150,000. The number of houses is 10,000, of which 8027 have been built since the conflagration of 1812. In that conflagration, of 2,600 stone houses, only 525 were preserved, and of 6,000 wooden ones, only 1797. The entire loss occasioned by the fire and the war to the city and government of Moscow, was estimated at 321 millions of roubles.

Mozart. The only thing to which this illustrious genius was devoted besides music was—billiards. When his fourteenth opera was performed at Vienna, in 1782, Joseph II. said to the composer, "This music is too fine for our ears; there are a prodigious number of notes in it." "There are as many as are proper," replied Mozart.

Mufti. This minister of religion and law generally gives his opinion in few words. In difficult cases, he adds, "God knows what is best" a most suitable sentiment in many litigated cases.

Naples has a population of more than 350,000 souls, and only one circulating library, set up a few years ago by a Frenchman; but the *ballet* is magnificent! The Nepolitan calls his country "A piece of heaven fallen upon earth." Its history records *forty* rebellions, and it bears the appellation of *Fidelissima*. The lawyers, 4,000 in number, are called *poglietti*, or *straw-hats*.—They however hold a great portion of real estate in their hands, in consequence on the number and length of the lawsuits. The Encyclopedist remarks rather ambiguously, "The character of the people is not so *suspicious* as many travellers have represented it."

Papyrus.—This substance seems better fitted to resist the tooth of time than any other writing material. Mr. Saillier, at Marseilles, has two rolls of it which Champollion the younger discovered to contain the history of the wars and reign of Sesostris the Great; their date is that of the ninth year of his reign. But Sesostris-Rhamses, or the Great, according to the calculations of the German chronologists, lived in the time of Moses, being, it is supposed, the son of the Pharaoh who perished in the Red Sea. This would give the manuscript an antiquity of three thousand four hundred years.

A short and certain way to obtain the character of a reasonable and wise man, is, whenever any one tells you his opinion, to comply with it.

THE LATE EMPEROR PAUL OF RUSSIA.

Travelling through a forest, with marsh on each side of the road, he recollected some reason for going back, and ordered the driver to turn.—He did not do so instantly, and Paul repeated the order. "In a moment," the man replied, "here the road is too narrow." Paul flew in a passion, jumped out of the carriage, and called to an equerry to stop the driver and chastise him. The equerry endeavored to allay the storm by assurances that the carriage would turn as soon as possible. "You are a scoundrel as well as he," was the reply; "he shall turn, even though he break my neck; at all hazards he shall do as I bid, the moment I give the order." Meanwhile the coachman had done so, but too late to save himself from a sound beating.

He ordered a horse that had stumbled under him to be starved. On the eighth day sword was brought him of the animal's death; to which he merely answered, "Good." The same accident happened after his accession, in the streets of Petersburg, on which he got off, made his equerries hold a court-martial, and sentenced the offending beast to receive a hundred blows with a stick, which were immediately inflicted in presence of the czar and the people. Worse anecdotes might be found. His passion for the strict observance of military minutiæ, has been often mentioned. One day, as he exercised his regiment of cuirassiers, an officer's horse fell. Paul ran to the spot in a fury "Get up you wretch—get up—my leg is broken." Paul spit upon him, and walked away swearing.

Coming down a street, the emperor saw a nobleman who had stopped to look at some workmen planting trees by his order. "What are you doing?" said he. "Merely seeing the men work," replied the nobleman. "Oh! is that your employment. Take off his pelisse and give him a spade. There—now work yourself!" Once, when he met an officer going to the palace, wrapped in his cloak, a servant following with his sword, he gave the servant his master's commission, and reduced the officer to the ranks.

Lady, with a general officer, was placed under arrest for kissing his hand too negligently. When enraged he lost all command of himself, which sometimes gave rise to very curious scenes. In one of his famous passions, flourishing his cane, he struck by accident the branch of a large lustre, and broke it: whereupon he commenced a serious attack, from which he did not relax until he had entirely demolished his brittle antagonist.

Form the Keokuk Republican.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

The Georgians are comin, O ho! O ho!
The Georgians are comin, O ho! O ho!
The Georgians are comin, with *rounis* and hummin,
And cruisiins with rum in, O ho! O ho!
Beardine e Cherokee rosey!—rosey! rosey! Lampkin,
With pine beaming bright as a lightning-bug's tail
With Nullification grown full as a pumpkin,
He'll pull like a steamboat, and spout like a whale.

The Georgians are comin, O ho! O ho!
The Georgians are comin, O ho! O ho!
The Georgians are comin, with *rounis* and hummin,
And cruisiins with rum in, O ho! O ho!
They'll topple old Marshall and choke him to death,
Sock Tanenhill's office and put him to rout,
Catch a gust and *un-Jackson* his miscreant breath,
Split a shingle and plunder the hennests about.

The Georgians are comin, O ho! O ho!
The Georgians are comin, O ho! O ho!
The Georgians are comin, with *rounis* and hummin,
And cruisiins walh rum in, O ho! O ho!

VAN BRUMBLEBOTTOM.

Taken from the Cherokees by right of search—Printer's Devil.

RECIPES FOR THE LADIES.—We copy the following from the manuscript recipe book of a first rate house-keeper. It may be of use to young married ladies.

Composition Cake. One pound of flour, one of sugar, half a pound of butter, seven eggs, half a pint of cream, and a gill of brandy.

Tea Cake. Three cups of sugar, three eggs, one cup of butter, one cup of milk, a small lump of pearlash, and not quite so much salt as pound cake.

Loaf Cake. Five pounds of flour, two of sugar, three quarters of a pound of lard, and the same quantity of butter, one pint of yeast, eight eggs, one quart of milk, roll the sugar in flour; add the raisins and spice after the first rising.

Pint Cake. One pint of dough, one teacup of sugar, one of butter, three eggs, one tea spoonful of pearlash, with raisins and spices.

Soft Gingerbread. Six teacups of flour, three of molasses, one of cream, one of butter, one table spoon of ginger, and one of pearlash.

Wafers. One pound of flour, quarter of a pound of butter, two eggs beat, one glass of wine, and a nutmeg.

Jumbles. Three pounds of flour, two of sugar, one of butter, eight eggs, with a little caraway seed, add a little milk if the eggs are not sufficient.

Soft Cakes in little pans. One pound and a half of butter rubbed into two pounds of flour, and one glass of wine one of rose water, two of yeast, nutmeg, cinnamon, and currants.

Bread. One pound of flour, one of sugar, nine eggs, leaving out some of the whites, a little mace and rosewater.

Wonders. Two pounds of flour, three quarters of sugar, half a pound of butter, nine eggs, a little mace and rose water.

A Light Cake in Cakes in cups. One and a half pounds of sugar, half a pound of butter, rubbed into two pounds of flour, one glass of wine, one of rose water, eight eggs, and half a nutmeg.

Sponge Cake. Five eggs, half a pound of sugar, a quarter of a pound of flour.

Another—One pound of sugar, nine eggs, the weight of four eggs of flour, beat the yolks and whites separate; mix the sugar and eggs together before you add the flour; a little nutmeg.

Another—Five eggs, three cups of flour, two of sugar and a little cinnamon.

Pound Cake. Three eggs, nine spoons full of butter, three of sugar, and three hands full of flour.

Dough Cake. Two coffee cups of dough, two of sugar, one and a half of butter, eight eggs, two teaspoons full of pearlash, wine and plums, and very little flour.

Cream Cake. Four cups of flour, three of sugar, one of cream, five eggs, one tea spoon full of pearlash; rub the butter and sugar together, then add the rest.

Shrewsbury Cake. One pound of flour, three quarters of a pound of sugar, three quarters of a pound of butter, four eggs, one teacup, one glass of brandy.

Rice Cake. Three pounds of flour, one of butter, one of sugar, three eggs, two spoons full of cloves: mix it with molasses.—*Ref. Rep.*

Mr. A——, formerly a member of the Constituent assembly, has just died at Avignon, France. He ascended the tribune but once. "Gentlemen," said he, "man is an animal****" awed by the imposing aspect of the assembly, he stopped short.—A member exclaimed," I move that the speech be printed with the portrait of the orator prefixed."

CONUNDRUMS.

Why is a vain woman like a tippler?
Ans. Because she's fond of the glass.
Why is a parting farewell like paying and honest debt?
Because it's adieu—a due.
Why is a whim like the Atlantic?
Because it's a main—an ocean.
The name of what State is like a sigh?
Ho-hough-ho—Ohio.
Why were the French people, the three memorable days of July, like Charity?
Because they distributed arms—alms.
Why is a child that has learned its lessons twice, like a reporter?
Because it's re-taught—retort.

Modesty, if it were to be recommended for nothing else this were enough, that pretending to little leaves a man at ease, whereas boasting requires perpetual labor to appear what he is not. If we have sense modesty best proves it to others, if we have none, it best hides our want of it.

SCHOOL OF FLORA.

From the Medical Flora of the United States.

BY PROFESSOR RAFINESQUE.

XANTHOXYLON FRAXINEUM.

Names. Shrubby Prickly Ash. *Fr.* Xanthoxyle fenet. *Vulgar*. Toothache Bush, Pellitory, Yellow Wood, Sutterberry.

Sp. Xanthoxylon fraxineum. Prickly. Leaves pinnate with 9 or 11 foliolet opposite, ovate acute, subcuitate: umbels lateral, 3 or 4 stipitate pistils and capsules.

Description. Stem 5 to 10 feet high, branches alternate, with scattered prickles, sharp, strong and straight. Leaves alternate, oddly pinnate, petiole round, often inerme, foliolet 9 or 11 opposite, nearly sessile, ovate very sharp, with slight glandular serratures, somewhat downy beneath. Flowers in small sessile umbels, near the origin of young shoots, small and greenish. Dichinous polyanthous, some shrubs bearing pistillate flowers, and others two kinds, both staminate and complete or perfect. These last have a 5 parted calyx with segments erect, oblong obtuse. Five stamens on the base of the gynopium, filaments subulate, anthers roundish, 4 celled. Central gynopium divided into the stipes of the pistils, which are 3 or 4, oval, with a converging terete style and obtuse stigma. Staminate flowers with an oval torid abortive gynopium. Pistillate flowers with a smaller calyx. Capsules stipitate, elliptical punctate, reddish green, two valved, with one seed, oval and blackish.

History. This genus, whose name means yellow wood, and which many botanists write *Zanthoxylum* by mistake, has many synonimes, because accuracy appears of very little value in the Linnean botanists. It must be divided in at least as many genera, as species, thus:

1. *Ptaniesium*. Raf. 1815. No corolla, 3 stamens, 3 pistils and capsules, type *X. spinosum*, *X. emarginatum*, *X. acuminatum*.

2. *Herculium*. Raf. No corolla, 5 stamens, 5 pistils and capsules, type *X. clava*, *X. punctatum*, &c.

3. *Thylax*. Raf. 1815. No corolla, 5 stamens, anthers 4 locular, 3 to 4 stipitate pistils and capsules, styles connivent, twisted. Dorsal polycarpium. Type *X. fraxineum*.

4. *Pseudopetalum*. Raf. F. Ind. 1817. Five parapetals opposed to the segments of the calyx, 5 stamens alternate with them, anthers bilocular, 2 or 3 pistils and capsules pendile only. Type *P. glandulosum*, Fl. Ind. and *X. tricarpum* of Michaux.

They all appear to form a natural family along with the genera *Cusibis*, *Triphara*, *Tetradium*, *Trimeria*, Raf. as stated by me in 1815. The *X. or Thylax fraxineum* is found from New England to Florida and Missouri, in groves.—The flowers are white, anterior to the leaves, green and inconspicuous. Both species are found in the United States all equally medical, thus, the 3 species of *Pseudopetalum*, and the *X. clava*; but it is the last, found in Carolina and Florida, appears more different from the *X. clava* of the West Indies; it may be called *X. catesbianum*.

Properties. The whole shrub is possessed of active properties; the leaves and fruit smell and taste like the fine cinnamon, and afford a similar volatile oil. The smell of the leaves is more like orange leaves. The bark is the officinal part, the smell and taste are acrid, pungent, aromatic. It is sialogogue, stimulant, pellent, astringent, sudorific, antisyphylitic, odontalgic, &c.

The chemical analysis by Dr. Staples, has given two oils, one volatile, another fixed and green, resin, gum, fibrine, a colored matter, and a peculiar substance *Xanthoxylin*, which crystallizes, resembles Piperine, and is soluble in warm alcohol. The leaves contain chiefly mucilage, gallic acid and a volatile oil. This article appears to be equivalent to Menereon and Guaycum in properties. The acrimony is not felt at first, when the bark or liquid is taken in the mouth, but unfolds itself gradually by a burning sensation on the tongue and palate. It is deemed like them very useful in the chronic rheumatisms, producing a sense of heat in the stomach, a tendency to perspiration and speedy relief, when given in full doses of 10 to 30 grains, 3 times daily, or the decoction of one ounce in 4 or 5 dozes. It seldom produces nausea or effects on the bowels. It however has failed in some obstinate cases. In small doses it becomes diaphoretic, and removes rheumatic pains. This is a great article in the Materia Medica of our Indians; it is called *Hunkola* by the western tribes; they prefer the bark of the root, and use it in decoction for cholics, syphilis, rheumatism, inward pains, chewed for tooth-ache, and applied externally in poultice, with bear's grease, for ulcers and sores. It is a great topical stimulant, changing in the natures of the ulcers. In the West Indies, it is only a palliative, as I have ascertained on myself, the burning sensation which it produces on the mouth, merely mitigating the other pain, which returns afterwards. Some herbalists employ the bark and seeds in powder, to cure intermittent fevers. A tincture of the berries has been used for violent cholics in Virginia. It is very *good* in diseases connected with a syphilitic taint. The long use of it often brings on salivation like mercury.

The *X. clava* of the South has all the same properties, and even to a higher degree. The chewed bark is said to cure tooth-ache in a few minutes, to be beneficial in sore throat and mouth, also in palsy of the tongue or any muscle of the throat. In the West Indies, where it is called Prickly Yellow Wood, the wood, bark and roots are deemed excellent internally and externally in syphilitic complaints and ulcers. It appears also a valuable remedy in epilepsy, say, is said to have cured fevers like Peruvian Bark. The use of the roots or their decoction was chiefly used. The *X. fraxineum* has probably all the same effects.

The *X. glandulosum* (*Pseudopetalum*) of Louisiana, a tree 40 feet high, has a white bark, of a strong smell and bitterish taste, which is used in warm baths, to cure rheumatism; delicate persons are apt to feel indisposed by its use. The roots are employed successfully as a vermifuge for horses. This tree will be known by its terminal digynous flowers. Many ignorant herbalists, and even Zulliches, call the dusk with these Prickly Ash, the *Aralia Spinosa*, whose true name is Prickly Elder, or Angelica tree, and use them indifferently. But the *Aralia*, although a valuable stimulant, diaphoretic and even emetic, has by no means all the properties of this shrub.

Women use lovers as they do cards; they play with them awhile, and when they have got all they can by them, throw them away; call for new ones, and then, perhaps, lose by the new ones all that they got by the old ones.

A CARD.

ELIAS MIDDLETON, Dentist, No. 197, North Fourth Street, above Callowhill. Porcelain and other artificial teeth. may 5—tf

Wood & Reeves,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE,

MACHINISTS and TURNERS, in Cast and Wrought Iron, in general. They make in the best manner, FLUTED and TAPE ROLLERS for Cotton and Woollen Machinery; DRAWING FRAMES, and CARDING ENGINES. They also make RAIL-ROAD CARS, & tornish STEPS, SHAFTS, WHEELS, &c. upon the most approved plans.

N. B. The cars plying from Wilmington to Baltimore, and between Philadelphia and Wilmington, offers every facility for the greatest despatch in the execution of orders.

Further Reference may be had and orders left at HARLAN & HOLLINGSHEAD'S Depot and Chemical Warehouse, corner of Fifth and Minor Streets, Philadelphia; where may be seen samples of Rollers;—Called *Rail-Road Wheels*—Bars of various kinds —and other *Machine Castings*, from the *Phœnix Foundry, Wilmington, Del.* may 5—3mos

Horse Hides and Seal Skins.

1500 Horse Hides.
2000 Seal Skins, suitable for tanning, just received and for sale by ANTHONY P. MORRIS,
may 5—4 22 Chesnut Street.

Lawrenceville High School

WILL open its Summer Session on the 26th inst. Instruction will be given in vocal, in its several departments, for Ancient Languages, the English Course, Mathematics, and French, Spanish and German.

ISAAC V. BROWN, } Principals.
ALEX. B. PHILLIPS, }

Lawrence, April 25, 1832.

References—Hon. A. Beaver, Sam'l F. Smith, Thos. Farr, Quinton Campbell, John C. Smith, Samuel Grant, George W. Fahnestock, James Field, James B. Spencer, Wm. Shrop, Banks, Esquires. may 5—4t

Wood Turning.

JOHN FULTON, No. 3 Bank Alley, south side of the Pennsylvania Bank, and back of the Merchants' Coffee House, respectfully informs Cabinet Makers, Carpenters, and the public generally, that having erected a *Steam Engine for Turning*, he is enabled to execute the largest orders in his way at the shortest notice, and on such terms as will ensure to his friends and customers the most perfect satisfaction. Constantly on hand a general assortment of Bed Posts. may 12—1y

W. Janvier

HAS just received, at No. 79 Chesnut street, and offers on the most accommodating terms, wholesale and retail—
CLOTHS & CASSIMERES, of various colors and qualities.
A general assortment of IRISH LINENS, of every fine qualities and approved bleaches, particularly adapted to the city trade.
BUTTONS, of every description, and at very reduced prices.
Also, various articles of Trimmings, Table and Piano Covers, fashionable Summer Goods, for pantaloons, vests, &c. &c.

TO LET—The Stores and Cellar, No. 1, and 14 south Fifth street, either separately or together. may 5—R

Boarding.

A Gentleman and Lady, or two Ladies can be accommodated with genteel Board, in a private family. Enquire at No 231 Walnut street third door above Tenth. may 5—3t

Dr. J. G. Keyser's,

AND the only Genuine Universal Physician. In recommending this article to the attention of the public the proprietor is influenced more by a confidence in its efficacy and of the benefits which would arise from a more extended knowledge of its virtues, than by any motives of private emolument. For the last thirty years no one has been marked by the most decided success, both in this country and in Germany; but like many other valuable medicines its name has of late been prostituted by many ignorant, but conceited practitioners, who have dared to impose their trash upon the public, clothed in the stolen reputation of the genuine article, and thus have thrown a stigma upon its character which can only be removed by a public exposure of its name.

It would be a vain attempt here to notice the many and peculiar virtues of this application. Suffice it to say that it is truly a family medicine; a universal Panacea, and that in no case of external injury is it found to be deficient or devoid of benefit, however of the more common uses to which it is applied, it may be proper to mention,

1st. As a remedy for sores it stands unrivalled, a few applications at once removing the unpleasantness and the predisposition to its return.

2d. In chronic and also in mercurial Rheumatism, it has often effected a cure after all internal remedies had proved unavailing.

3d. In old and ill-conditioned ulcers its use is of the first importance, destroying the callous edges and promoting healthy granulation.

4th. For a sore breast it is the best article to which resort can be had, either to disperse the swelling, or to promote suppuration when the abscess has already listed.

5th. As a remedy for tetra capitis or scald head it is very efficacious. Also, for many varieties of tetter and many other cutaneous diseases.

6th. Supervening upon pleurisy, there is frequently a dull aching sensation in the neighbourhood of the side affected, and which remains long after the disappearance of the original complaint. By applying the plaster and renewing it occasionally, the lingering sensation above alluded to may be entirely removed.

7th. The painful affection called Ilion, finds in this plaster its best remedy.

8th. In cases of chilblains or frost bitten limbs its application gives permanent and immediate relief.

9th. It is also the best strengthening plaster to remove pains in the back or breast.

The above catalogue might be swelled to an almost indefinite extent, but the chief object of the proprietor being to caution the public against the imputations practised by counterfeiters, it will only be necessary to add that no article purporting to be the Universal Plaster is genuine unless it has the name of the proprietor, Dr. J. G. Keyser, on the box, with the place of his residence, &c. and also the same on the accompanying directions. Both German and English directions can accompany each box if requested.

It can be purchased at his Drug and Medical Store, North Fifth street, a few doors below Poplar Lane, Philadelphia, and of the following Druggists:—

E. L. Griffith, N. E. corner of Green and Fourth streets. W. B. Dalgleish, No. 98 South Fourth street. Walter Morris, No. 43 North Third street. Edward B. Garrigues, N. W. corner Second and Market streets. Wm. N. Allen, N. E. corner Fourth and Pine streets. John G. Brown, N. E. corner Third and Vine sts. Peter Searle, No. 158 South Second street. Thomas Evans, N. E. corner Third and Spruce streets. B. D. Johnson & J. F. Taylor, No. 240 Market street. Charles Rizer, S. W. corner Fifth and Sassafras streets. E. E. Myers, N. W. corner Fourth and Plum streets. R. W. Lemler, N. E. corner Fifth and Christian streets. Elisha Crowell, N. E. corner Fifth and South streets.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed to those who purchase by the gross or dozen. oct. 29—ovhne

Wood & Turning.

THE Subscriber having taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Shop Boss, No. 27 South Wharves to the lower corner of Tun Alley and Water street, first alley below former place. April 21—4t

Glue, Neat's-Foot Oil,

CURLED Hair, and Cow Tail Whips, constantly on hand for sale by Sash & Bassett, No. 21 Chesnut street, or at the Manufactory of CHARLES CUMMINGS,
76 above Poplar Lane, or No. 442, north 3d st.
N. B. The highest prices given for Ox Shanks, Cow Tails and Cattle's Feet. oct. 1—1y

James F. Callbreath,

No. 38 North Eighth Street, fifth door above Arch,
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has on hand a complete assortment of LADIES', MISSES and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, of various Cuts and Colours, all of which is warranted to be of the best materials, and made by the best workmen.

J. F. C. returns his thanks to his friends and customers for the very liberal patronage already received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of their favours. march 10—6mos

Spring Goods.

J. FAUSSET, No. 25 South Second Street, has just received and is now opening a large assortment of goods adapted to the present season, among which are—
New style French chintzes and painted muslins.
Hernanie shawls and handkerchiefs.
Embroidered robes &c.
Blond gauze, veils, &c. which will be sold at the lowest prices.
Also, black broad shawls, double and single width, black crape veils, and blond and jet black crapes. april 14—4t

MIERS BUSCH,

MANUFACTURER OF BRUSHES,
Of every Description,
No. 20 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B. For sale, a quantity of first quality shoemaker's bristles; also, superior bristles for stove makers. jan 28—1y

To Rent

THE second and third stories of the house No. 46 Market street. The rooms are large and suitable for printing offices, store rooms, or any purpose requiring considerable space.
Enquire of SAMUEL TOWNSEND,
jan 28—tf No. 46 Market street.

ASHTON'S

Cheap and Fashionable Clothing Store,
216 *MARKET STREET,*
april 21—tf *PHILADELPHIA.*

James' Antidyspeptic Pills.

FOR the relief and cure of dyspepsia, head ache, and general lassitude of the body. These pills can be taken without disgust, or even inconvenience. And among the many remedies proposed for dyspeps